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*Photo courtesy State of Louisiana
Division of Historic Preservation*

HURON PLANTATION HOUSE

Now in a state of grave disrepair this once comfortable, spacious, and attractive house was built by Charles Henry Lastrapes sometime between 1842 and 1850, at a time when he was accumulating a vast plantation on the east side of Bayou Teche. By 1852, when Lastrapes died, that plantation extended from the present community of Arnaudville to approximately two miles above Grande Pointe. After his father's death in 1852, Alfred Lastrapes became owner of the house and surrounding property, and it was here that he hosted Daniel Dennett and Captain Lombard on their trip up the Teche.

A Trip Up The Teche

Annotated by Gertrude C. Taylor

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, No. 4)

Breaux Bridge

We halted at Breaux Bridge on Saturday for dinner. This is a pretty place, made up of a few stores and houses. It has a livery stable and a hotel. It has a fine site, and at no distant day will doubtless become a very thrifty village. The new bridge across the Teche at this place is high, and well built, creditable to the place and parish. We made the acquaintance of Dr. Gilbeau, and of Omer Martin, Esq., Notary Public, and of some others, who take a friendly interest in the BANNER, and in our mission up the Teche, and they agreed to get up a club of subscribers for us. We think the BANNER will be the weekly visitor of many families on the upper Teche henceforth.

A Call at Mr. Sam Thorn's

Leaving Breaux Bridge after dinner, we called at Mr. Sam Thorn's, a bachelor farmer, a few miles above, and spent the night with him. Mr. Thorn is an enterprising, working man, and appreciates the merits of the country where he has located himself.¹

Mr. Thorn works from five to seven hands, and cultivates two hundred acres of cane, and expects to make from eight to ten thousand barrels of corn. He says the land is so light and easy of cultivation that he can cultivate with a No. 7 plow drawn by one horse.

Here we got plenty of peaches and melons. Here we saw the finest hog we have seen in the Attakapas, an improved Ohio White Chester boar brought from Ohio by Mr. Thorn. He is not a year old, and his live weight is over four hundred pounds. They eat grass like cattle, and are peaceable and thrifty. They are said to be the most peaceable hogs in Ohio.

The People

Mr. Thorn informed us that the people of the upper Teche are peaceable, that there is but little cowstealing, or thieving of any kind, and that the people are well disposed. But we find that some of the large stock owners think they brand many calves that they never get the benefit of. The negroes are evidently well disposed and polite. And they work well. The crops prove this.

We consider property and life as safe on the upper Teche as anywhere in Attakapas.

1. Dr. Samuel Thorne (Thorn) of Halifax County, Virginia, came to Louisiana with Dr. William E. Walker in 1847. Both were in their early twenties, and both had attended William and Mary College along with Edmund Wilkins. Together, Walker and Thorne purchased the land Benjamin Wilkins had acquired in partnership with his nephew, Douglas Wilkins, in 1839. See "Virginians in the Teche Country," *Attakapas Gazette*, XVII (1982), 111. This land was located on the west side of Bayou Teche, just below the junction of that stream with Bayou Fusilier.

The plantation of Walker and Thorne prospered and, in 1856, when Walker married, Thorne sold his share to Walker and moved down and across the Teche to land he bought at Grande Pointe (Section 63).

In the war years and the first five years of Reconstruction, Thorne engaged in vigilante affairs, winning a high place in the esteem of the local activists to whom he became known as Colonel Thorne. Although he had prospered in earlier years, after the war Thorne seems to have suffered the same fate as most plantation owners; that is, he became heavily in debt and the very year that Editor Dennett visited his place at Grande Pointe (1869), federal officers began to seize and sell his property at tax sales. By 1870, when the federal census was taken, Thorne was reduced to only one small tract of land on which was the dwelling he shared with his overseer. Eventually, this land was also seized and sold. Thereafter, the name Samuel Thorne disappeared from all St. Martin Parish records.

Call at Mr. Lestraps'

We dined at Mr. Lestraps' on Sunday. This is one of the substantial old Creole families, and what we said in regard to the call at Gen. Declouets' will in most respects hold good in regard to the Lestraps'.²

2. Again Editor Dennett is remiss in his spelling. The name is Lastraps, a name that appeared in the Old Opelousas District before Oct. 14, 1790, when Jean Henry Lastraps married Celeste Geneviève Boisdoré. He was a native of Cantelmandary, Languedoc, France, having departed from Bordeaux in 1789. She was the daughter of Antoine Boisdoré and Françoise Veillon of New Orleans. The Boisdoré family was living in the Opelousas area since Boisdoré had claimed, through an order of survey, a large tract of land in Township 5 South, Range 1 and 2 East or what is now the southeastern corner of Evangeline Parish. See Gertrude C. Taylor, "Early Settlement of Grand Prairie," *Attakapas Gazette*, XVIII (1983), 168-169.

Not long after arrival in the Opelousas area, Lastraps acquired several pieces of land: one on Bayou Tesson, another on Bayou Caron, and still another on Bayou Cateau. After 1807, he was certified to three tracts of land on the Prairie Chevreuil on the east side of Bayou Teche above Grande Point (T.8S., R.6E.): Section 50, 338.51 acres and Section 54, also 338.51 acres, both claimed through an Order of Survey and Settlement in favor of Louise and Caroline Declouet; and Section 52, 1,354.03 acres, claimed through Order of Survey and Settlement in favor of the Widow Carrier. Lastraps' son and oldest child, Charles Henry bought Section 51, 204.04 acres of preemptive land in the same township.

At the time of his death in 1826, Jean Henry Lastraps was living in St. Landry Parish. Besides his wife, his heirs were his nine children: Jacques, Alphonse, Ladger, Clarisse, Louis Félix, Charles, André, Celeste, and Théodore. St. Martin Succession No. 566, dated Dec. 26, 1827.

Charles Henry Lastraps was born in the Opelousas area July 18, 1791. D. J. Hebert, comp., *Southwest Louisiana Records*, 29 vols. (Eunice, La., 1974-1978), 1, 354. He married Marie Louise Declouet, daughter of Alexander Declouet and Catherine Labard, May 20, 1817. *Ibid.*, II, 238. Their marriage contract states that he owned 10 arpents front by 40 arpents depth on the left side of Bayou Teche in St. Martin Parish and a quantity of livestock. (This land had to be the preemptive land that he claimed after 1807.) The prospective bride owned a large tract of land on the Mermentau River and a number of slaves. St. Martin Parish Original Acts, 1817, No. 3199, p. 30.

Jean Henry Lastraps died in 1826. In the succession sale of the property belonging to the community of his widow and his heirs, two tracts of land in St. Martin Parish, each ten arpents front, (sections 50 and 54 of T. 8S., R. 6E.) were offered for sale, the highest bidder and purchaser being Charles Henry Lastraps, the oldest son. One of these tracts, Section 50, is identified as that upon which Charles Lastraps resided at the time. St. Martin Parish Succession No. 566.

It was upon this property (Section 50), first known as Stephanie Plantation and after 1835 as Haron Plantation, that Charles Henry Lastraps built his home. Exact date of construction is not known; however, the architecture of the structure conforms to that of the 1840-1850 period. Moreover, the location of the house—far from Bayou Teche and facing the public road—indicates that the house was built after the public road came through, about the mid-1830s.

These appear to have been the years in which Charles Lastraps rose to affluency. In 1842 he began to add to his landholdings with a purchase of four arpents front on the right bank of the Teche from Emilla Barré, widow of Joseph Gradenigo. The purchase is described only as bounded above by Joseph Hanes and below by the "Anse above the church." S. M. Conveyance Book 14, p. 872.

In 1845 Lastraps bought from William C. C. Claiborne, Jr., son of Clarisse Duralde, deceased, two tracts of land: (1) Eight and one-third arpents front on the left bank of Bayou Teche, bounded above by the lands of Martin Duralde and below by Joseph Soniat Duffost or heirs, and a second tract of the same frontage situated in the rear. This land was that which Claiborne bought at the public land sale of the estate belonging to the succession of Martin Duralde, Sr., May 5, 1831. (2) Another tract of 8 1/3 arpents immediately above the first described tract, bounded above by the lands of Joseph V. Duralde and below by the first described tract. This land Claiborne acquired from the creditors of Martin Duralde, Jr. S. M. Conveyance Book 15, p. 215.

March 10, 1846, Lastraps added another tract of land to his holdings, this one closing the gap between the property he had bought from Claiborne and that which he bought (Section 50) from his father's succession. This land, too, had been carved from the Spanish land grant to Martin Duralde, who sold it to Pierre Styx (free Negro), Oct. 22, 1791. Styx, in turn, sold the land to Louis Veillon, Oct. 18, 1802. *American State Papers*, Public Land Series, 7 vols. (Washington, D. C., 1812-1858), III, 175. From Veillon the property was transferred to Joseph Provost (f.m.c.), and then through his heirs to George Simlen. In 1820, Duplessis acquired the property from Simlen and the heirs of Joseph Provost. S. M. Conveyance Book, 1-85, 304.

Meanwhile Lastraps had been making small purchases, several of them through tax sales, of lands lying on the right side of Bayou Teche and of the shares of other members of his family in the backlands divided in the succession of his father.

On Jan. 14, 1848, Charles Lastraps, Jr. (Charles André), purchased for his father the 20-arpent tract on the left bank of the Bayou from the succession of André Nerant. S. M. Conveyance Book 17, p. 131. This land was originally a Spanish grant to Charles Jumonville Devillier. It was situated directly above the Duralde property and extended to the upper limits of St. Martin Parish. June 20, Charles, Sr., purchased the one-sixth share of her father's estate from Julie Duralde. *Ibid.*, Book 1-8, p. 239. In June the next year, Charles, Sr., purchased from Meloney Soniat Duffost Louise Duralde's share of 8 1/3 arpents fronting Bayou Teche. *Ibid.*, Book 18, p. 379. Only one portion of the Duralde lands, then, remained in the hands of one of the heirs, this one, Joseph Valmon's share which was not to come into Lastraps' hands until 1856, four years after Charles Lastraps' death.

The mother of Mr. Lestrapes we had the pleasure of meeting at the dinner table. She is a venerable old lady, of great dignity of appearance, and is in her eightieth year. She must have been extremely handsome when young. She stands as straight as a young lady of eighteen, and is extremely active for one of her age.³

We saw portraits of some of the ancestors of the Lestrapes paintings seventy or eighty years old. They have noble countenances, but they look extremely odd in their antiquated costume.

At Gen. Declouets we saw some finely executed portraits of his great grand parents, painted before the year 1790. These paintings have been carefully preserved, and have been admired by two or three generations during a period of nearly eighty years.

Mr. Lestrapes owns about ten thousand acres of land of great intrinsic value, though its present market price is much below its real value. Its character has already been described in common with the other lands between the Junction and St. Martinville.

Health

The health of this magnificent country is undoubtedly excellent. There are no swamps, ponds or wet prairie to generate disease so far as our eye could extend. The grown people and children look healthy, and we learn that there is a goodly number of old people in the parish. It is thought that one active young physician could handle the entire practice between the Junction and St. Martinville, a distance of nearly thirty miles.

Navigation

The banks of the Teche in this section, for about thirty miles, are from twenty-five to thirty-five or forty feet high, being the lowest at St. Martinville, and increasing in elevation at the Junction. The banks are bluff, descending at an angle of twenty-five to thirty degrees. The Bayou is narrow when low, not more than seventy-five or a hundred feet wide, and in shallow places hardly three feet deep. A lock at St. Martinville of the proper size might give this country navigation to the Junction with eight feet of water or more the year round. The expense would be comparatively small.

In Yankee-land the neighbors would have joined and made a lock in such a place thirty years ago, and as a consequence they would have added a million of dollars or more to the value of the lands of the parish which would have been much more generally settled up long before the war. And they would have had at least a tri-weekly boat and mail between the Junction and New Iberia. It is astonishing that so important an enterprise has been so long neglected.

Charles Henry Lastrapes died in 1852. No succession was filed, not even after the death of his wife, Marie Louise Declouet, in 1870. Instead, the estate remained unprobated until 1877, when the heirs, Alfred, married to his cousin Celeste Garland; Charles André, married to Marie Odile Dusuau de la Croix; and Henriette, married to Alexander Landry, asked for a partition of the estate.

In this partition Alfred took, among other tracts of land, Section 50 with sawmill and all other improvements (including the plantation house). This fact indicates that it was Alfred Lastrapes who hosted Editor Dennett on his trip up the Teche.

3. Marie Louise Cathe Declouet, the mother of Mr. Lastrapes, died, at the home of her daughter in New Orleans, in 1870, the year after Editor Dennett's visit with her and her son. She was 80 years old. Succession of Charles H. Lastrapes and Marie Louise Declouet. S. M. Succession No. 2220. A portrait of her father, Alexandre Declouet, possibly one of those mentioned by Dennett, hangs in the Louisiana Room of Dupre Library at U.S.L.

The Junction

Descending a steep bank we crossed the Teche at the Junction in a small ferry boat. A swamp flat would reach from bank to bank. This place takes its name from the junction of Bayou Fuselier with the Teche. Here we found a little village of two or three stores, a post office, and a few dwelling houses. It is a fine site for a village, and the place will doubtless become something of a business point as the country settles up. The people were glad to see an editor and a land agent among them, and treated us as they did everywhere else, very kindly.⁴ Dr. Mills agreed to get up a club for the BANNER, as Dr. Guilbeau had promised to do at Breaux Bridge.

The Home of Dr. Wilkins

Crossing Bayou Fuselier, we came to the home of Dr. Wilkins, brother of John D. Wilkins, deceased, who formerly resided on and owned the Peebles plantation in the rear of New Iberia.

Dr. Wilkins is a fine old Virginia gentleman.⁵ His dwelling is large, airy and comfortable, and he is surrounded with all the real comforts and blessings of life. He has substantial and beautiful shade trees, ornamental shrubbery and fruit trees. There is an air of comfort and independence in all of his surroundings, and his excellent wife and interesting daughter, succeed admirably in their efforts to make his old age happy.

The dwellings sit on the south bank of Bayou Fuselier, and in front is a prairie, not more than a half a mile distant, is a wall of forest trees, with foliage of the greenest hues, their outlines are soft and mellow as the pillowed clouds around an autumn sunset.

In the Wilderness

After a comfortable night's rest and a nice breakfast with Dr. Wilkins and his kind and interesting family, we recrossed Bayou Fuselier and proceeded towards Opelousas, traveling miles through one of the most beautiful forests we have ever seen in the South, or anywhere else. Noble magnolias in bloom, with their wealth of green, glossy leaves and large white flowers, noble oaks and pecans, ash and gum, and numerous other trees of rare beauty spread their friendly branches above us as we rode over a good road through this region of indiscribable beauty.

To give our readers a better idea of the stately character of these forest trees we will give a few figures. A large oak had been torn up by the roots, and lay across the road, except a section sawed out and removed to let carriages pass. It was solid, five feet and a half in diameter, at the chopping place; twenty feet from the roots, it was four feet in diameter, forty-eight feet to the first limb, it was three feet in diameter; to the second limb fifty-eight feet. A log could have been made of it sixty feet long, nearly three feet in diameter at the small end, and five and a half feet at the large end.

4. Dr. John Chapman Mills, son of Thomas Mills and Eliza Humphrey, married, first Azéma Méline Guidry, daughter of Antoine Guidry and Hortense Broussard, April 6, 1854. *S. W. La. Records*, V, 406. He married, second, Elvina Burleigh, daughter of James Burleigh and Adélaïde Boudreau, Nov. 3, 1875. Dr. Mills is listed in this record as a non-Catholic. *Ibid.*, XII, 331.

5. Dr. Benjamin Wilkins built his house, "Forest Home," on Bayou Fuselier, about two miles west of Arnaudville. He lived there until his death in 1871. The graves of Wilkins, his wife, and his nephew, Henry, are in the family graveyard on the banks of Bayou Fuselier.

For a complete story on Wilkins, see Glenn R. Conrad, "Virginians in the Teche Country, Part IV," *Attakapas Gazette*, XVII (1982), 106-119.

Call at the Mme. Déjean Plantation

After passing the forest which we have just described we came to an open country much like that below the Junction. We halted at the Déjean plantation where we dined.⁶ The young men of the family took hold of business on this place after the war with an unconquerable zeal, and though raised in ease, they followed the plow, and worked in the open field, under a hot summer sun. They have a magnificent plantation of about two thousand acres, if we remember correctly, admirably adapted to corn, cane, cotton, or any other crop of the country. Here we enjoyed genuine creole hospitality. We were happy to meet here the beautiful and accomplished Madam Grevemberg, who made many friends during her residence in the Jeanerette Neighborhood. Her husband lost his life in the service of the lost cause. She now resides with her mother, Madam Déjean, at this place.⁷

The Land Agency

Capt. Lombard is succeeding well in his land agency. He has sold quite a number of farms and tracts of land, and will soon have on his list more than a hundred places for sale. His plan and mission have met with favor wherever we have traveled in Attakapas and St. Landry. The BANNER will proclaim the merits and beauty of this delightful country, and Capt. Lombard will bring the immigrant and the landed proprietors face to face, and assist in settling up the country.

At Opelousas

We arrived at Opelousas in the evening, passing the tented company of negro troops as we entered the town. These troops, from appearance, are placed here as an annoyance since they can do no good in the parish, and are not needed near as much as they are in some of the Western States. The negroes were sitting along on the fences like buzzards, as we had seen their prototypes mediating over the carcass of a dead horse a mile out of town. An interesting sight to see fifty negroes put in a country to watch two thousand peaceable white men! These are the angels of peace and reconciliation! Bah! Git eout!

6. The Déjean plantation occupied both sides of the Teche in its sweeping curve between the present communities of Arnaudville and Leonville. The plantation consisted of Section 54 of T. 7S., R. 6E., 806.56 acres on the left bank claimed through occupancy and cultivation by Bartholomew Déjean; Section 51, 922.50 acres, a Spanish land grant to Alexander Harang; Section 25, 541.62 acres, a Spanish grant to John Zeringue; and Section 26, 360.24 acres of back land claimed through preemptive rights.

Bartholomew Déjean, a native of the Archdiocese of Falosa in the Province of Languedoc, France (*Southwest Louisiana Records*, I, 160), married Félicité Magdaleine Boisdoré, a sister of Jean Henry Lastrapes' wife, June 16, 1791. *Ibid.* Their son, Jean-Baptiste, married his first cousin, Celestine Peytavin, the daughter of Jean-Baptiste Peytavin and Louise Boisdoré, a third sister in that family, and their granddaughter, Anals Peytavin married her third cousin, Charles Alexander Grevemberg, grandson of François Grevemberg and Euphrasie Boisdoré, a fourth daughter of Antoine Boisdoré.

Jean-Baptiste Déjean died July 20, 1858 at age 67. *Ibid.*, VI, 156. The sons of Jean-Baptiste Déjean and Celestine Peytavin were Edmond, born June 19, 1839, and Alexander, born Dec. 24, 1840. *Ibid.*, III, 182. They were probably the sons who "took to the plow . . . in the hot summer sun" to save the family place after the war.

Steamboats On The Bayou

by Cordelle K. Ballard*

For four generations my family lived in Evangeline country made famous by a poet who never saw the place. When I was a child we lived in a house on the bank of Bayou Teche, several miles out of town, with a yard full of large live oak trees draped with Spanish moss, as described in the poem. Evangeline's Oak could be found in our yard as well as in any other place up or down Bayou Teche. It was a perfect vantage point to watch for the steamboat twisting around the innumerable bends in that sluggish stream.

The bayou cares little which way it goes. It follows willingly the slight fall to the sea. It winds, it crawls, and turns back on itself, and finally allows its burden of water to flow gently into the Gulf of Mexico. Bayou Teche cannot make a splash. It is scarcely one hundred miles long and is only a few hundred feet wide. Its slope is little more than 35 feet in its entire length. It is no mountain torrent, but its beauty is the picturesque. It is in no hurry. It invites one to linger along the route to enjoy the symmetry of its graceful curves of which there are many. They are so regular as to suggest having been laid out with a transit.

The captain of a vessel has the problem of finding and staying in the channel. The lay of the land and the lay of the water are sometimes interchangeable. Depending on the miniscule slope, a channel will form. The silt which makes up the land is so fine it can be pushed this way and that by a wind or by the water around it. It is as though the dirt, a well washed sediment, decides to turn around and look the other way while the water changes its course and forms a channel going in the other direction.

We could tell by the tone of her whistle that the steamboat, *John D. Grace*, was coming up Bayou Teche, and could estimate the time it would take for her to get to the landing. The *John D. Grace* carried freight from New Orleans and whistled her signals as she came around the bends in the bayou. There were so many curves in the stream that this stern-wheeler had to take some of them slowly to keep from doubling back on herself. The sound of her whistle changed as the prow of the boat changed directions while following the channel. Depending on the wind, we knew pretty well just where she was and how much time we had to get down to the bayou bank to watch her go by.

From the bank of the bayou we could watch the maneuvering of the *John D. Grace* as she approached the bend where our home was located. The back yard sloped down easily to the river's edge, shaded by old live oaks with their canopies of moss. Cattails, lilies, and a thick border of water hyacinths crowded the bank for several feet. We could look to the right and see the steamer emerging from a cluster of cypress, sycamore and willow trees, making ready to turn into our bend. After she passed our place we could see her sidling into the arm of the other bend, heading in the opposite direction. The waves from the prow disturbed all the growth along the bank in graduated ripples. Rotten logs floating down the bayou were washed against the lush growth at the water's edge. The ship's wake spread out across the stream, fussing the water in a chaotic pattern, disturbing for a moment the usual glassy stillness of the surface.

*Cordelle Kemper Ballard is an annual contributor to *Attakapas Gazette*. Of her little story Mrs. Ballard comments, "It is my personal memory of my childhood in Franklin. It dates around 1905."

Of the *Gazette* Mrs. Ballard, a resident of West Haven, Ct., writes, "The current issue of the *Gazette* is here and I have read every word. It has an atmosphere all its own."

The children from across the road joined us to rush down to the bayou bank to wave to the captain. When the vessel came by at night the captain never failed to focus his searchlight on our back gallery and give it several sweeps around the compass. If we were in bed we would rush to the gallery to enjoy the passing of the *John D. Grace*. Once in the heat of summer my brother, who had shed his night clothes, appeared just as the searchlight gave its greeting to the family on the gallery. With the spotlight on his naked body he became embarrassed and swiftly disappeared into the dark house.

The *John D. Grace* was a regular visitor but at times other boats came by. Once or twice a year we had a call from the showboat which was the best of all. Our showboat was not as glamorous as the *Cotton Blossom Floating Palace Theater* made famous by the movies, but it was by far the most exciting visitor we had to our remote town. As soon as it tied up to the dock, its presence was made known by the calliope which played at intervals throughout the day until everyone who heard it knew there would be a show that night. Those who heard passed the word on to those who could not hear, and people came from far and wide to join the fun.

It was the custom for all families who could get there to go to the play, children and all. From the time the calliope sounded until the tickets were taken on the gangplank everyone in town was filled with excitement. People who could dawdle went down to the dock and stayed across the ship's deck to see what was going on, since no one was permitted aboard before show time. Children who could get to the landing watched the crew, who doubled as actors arrange for the evening performance. Curious townspeople, standing by the hawsers with only a strip of water between them and the show people, noted and commented on every move made by the captain and others on board.

In order to accommodate the entire family, we drove into town in our largest vehicle, a surrey with a fringe on top. My brothers and I were in such high spirits our father had all he could do to calm us down when we joined the crowd at the gangplank. We were unaware that the theater aboard the ship was primitive, the benches uncomfortable, the red velvet curtain shabby, and the costumes of the actor-crew not pristine. The audience was gay. Smoking was allowed and sometimes it was hard to see through the haze. The calliope was making its last call for customers before the curtain went up. Suddenly there was silence and the master of ceremonies appeared from behind the curtain. With fabulous words and gestures he announced the drama of the evening, giving the cast in detail. The children remained silent, but they were only half attentive to his words as they craned their necks to catch the precise moment when the curtain parted.

The master of ceremonies bowed out and the show was on. Storms of applause went up from the audience, and the actors had to wait until there was a modicum of quiet before they could launch into their melodrama. The viewers had to identify the heroine, the hero and the villain to follow the story in all its deviousness. From the word go their plays were the same—they were all action. The actors spoke emphatically, with many gestures. Striding determinedly across the stage, they took turns presenting their expressive faces to the footlights. As the plot thickened, the audience took sides against the villain. The emotional response rose until the climax was reached, when pistols were drawn and shooting brought the drama to its close. As the curtain fell, a happy bedlam broke loose in the audience. They wanted to linger; they did not want this thrilling entertainment to end.

Driving home we discussed the play. One brother liked the way the hero drew his pistol and shot from the hip. My younger brother thought the villain was a very ugly man. As for me, I thrilled over the way the hero protected and saved the heroine from the cruel villain. Such chivalry went right to my heart. We were all agog and were already looking

forward to the time when the showboat would come again.

The next morning the calliope announced the departure of the showboat and we listened sadly to the diminishing sound as the boat made its first turn away from the dock into the bend of the bayou. As the sternwheeler negotiated the winding route towards the mouth of the Teche, the calliope became fainter and fainter until it could no longer be heard. It would be many a long month before we would hear it again.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT
OF LEWIS MOORE AND SARAH CLARK
JUNE 10, 1812*

Whereas Lewis Moore, a native of Virginia and at present an inhabitant of the Parish of St. Landry and Sarah Clark a native of the State of Pennsylvania and at present a native of St. Mary in the Territory of Orleans have determined to enter into matrimony, they have this day appeared personally before me, Seth Lewis, judge of the Parish of St. Martin, and in view of said marriage have agreed upon the following contract of marriage.

The said Sarah Clark owns and possesses five arpents of land fronting on the east side of Bayou Teche where she now resides with a depth of forty, one Negro girl, Jenny, about 18 years old she also has in possession about 68 head of cattle branded *A* on the buttock, four head of horses, also all the fences and buildings on the above mentioned property and all the farming utensils and house furniture whatsoever, which she now has in possession.

All of which property above mentioned is intended to remain in the complete possession and under absolute control and management of the said Sarah, as fully and completely after the intended marriage as it has been heretofore, or as it would be hereafter if the intended marriage was not to take effect. And that the increase and profits of the said property shall be under the same regulation. All of which stipulations the said Moore is contented with and binds himself to suffer and allow.

That the cattle that are running with the stock of the said Sarah's brand and with the brand in different places than the buttock belong to her children, the heirs of the said Solomon Andrus and that she vows and releases all colour of title to any such.

And the said Sarah Clark agrees to relinquish in favor of her children, the heirs of Solomon Andrus, all claims or colour of claims either in law or equity to any and all the land that her said husband Solomon Andrus had or of right ought to have in the Territory of Orleans and agrees to the same shall be conveyed to the said heirs equally, with the exception of the said tract mentioned above.

In testimony of which the said parties have hereunto set their hand in presence of Woodson Wren, Gabriel Isabay, John Stine, Josiah French, and Oliver Ormsby, witnesses, this tenth day of June in the year 1812.

*St. Martin Parish, OA-27-69.

The Boustany and Saloom Families

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
ATTAKAPAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

December 4, 1982

by Yvonne Nassar Saloom

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, No. 4)

Part II

ARRIVAL AND HISTORY OF LAFAYETTE FAMILY MEMBERS. History has recorded that the heads of the Christian families as leaders of Deir-el-Kamar were called together under the flag of truce offered by the Ottoman garrison commander for arbitration with the Turkish and Druze military leaders. These Christian leaders, abiding by the terms of the cease-fire, left their weapons at the entrance of the meeting hall; however, the treacherous Druzes concealed their arms and behind a bolted door, massacred all these Christians without provocation. Emboldened by this heinous premeditated deed, the Druzes rushed out into the streets slaughtering every Christian male between seven and seventy in the entire village until the streets ran rivers of blood. Even to this day, the main street of Deir-el-Kamar is called "Street of the Blood of the Christian Martyrs."

As the years of civil strife passed, these slaughters of innocents continued until one day a Sallum-el-Kik family servant, a Druze woman horrified by a later one of these unspeakable acts of her people, threw her skirts over two infant Christian boys, Racheed and Joseph Sallum-el-Kik, and saved them from certain death as the Druze soldiers passed from house to house. Her benevolent act saved our male line of the Sallum-el-Kiks, which had by this time been all but annihilated.

The memory of the atrocities experienced by their family grew with these two boys. Upon reaching manhood, they both married and began families of their own. Racheed married Margaret Reslin-el-Helou and they had two daughters Saida and Florida. Joseph married Habe Canaan and they had three sons—Kaliste Joseph, Camille Joseph (deceased on September 30, 1982 in Eunice, Louisiana, at the age of 90), and Alcide (who died in childhood), and one daughter, Wadia (who resided in Lafayette for a short time, returned to Lebanon, married, and since deceased). Religious and economic oppression in Lebanon became unbearable for young Racheed; therefore, he decided to leave this ancient land to seek his fortune in the United States. Both brothers had completed their education and in addition to their own language spoke fluent French. Having heard of the Acadian French country of Louisiana, adventuresome Racheed chose this as his destination, and, after establishing himself, he was to send for his wife and children.

On the crowded Morgan Shipping Lines boat, he joined others who had left their antiquity, paved streets, spices and possessions on the shore of the Mediterranean to carve their destinies in the mud street towns and villages of this New Promised Land of the Free; such as did the forefathers of other Americans of Lebanese Heritage with whom you are more familiar: the Farrah slacks family; the Haggar slacks family, also part-owners of the Dallas Cowboy Football team; former United States Senator David Abourizek, cham-

pion of the American Indian; longtime United States Representative Abraham "Chick" Kazen of Texas, and several other, younger members of Congress from around the nation; Danny Thomas; actor Vic Tayback, Mel of the "Alice" series on television; actors Tige Andrew from "Mod Squad," Michael Ansara, Cochise of "Broken Arrow," Jamie Farr, Klinger of "M.A.S.H."; Casey Kassam of Top 20 Musical Hits; vocalist Paul Anka; Metropolitan Opera divas Rosalind Elias and Linda Zoghby; Philip Halaby, past president of Pan American Airlines whose daughter, forsaking her Christianity, became queen to King Hussein of Jordan; Dr. Michael DeBakey, famed heart surgeon; Philip Habeeb, United States ambassador and former mediator of the current Middle Eastern war; consumer advocate Ralph Nader and Joe Robbie, owner of the Miami Dolphins. These Lebanese pioneers came not as a laboring force, but as merchants and professionals to survive by their own intellects and enterprise, protected from oppression by the greatest bill of rights and constitution ever written by man. Ironically, their Lebanese passports bore only the political labels of their oppressors, the Ottoman Turks and their puppet governor of Syria, thus causing for them an unfortunate confusion of nationality among their newly chosen communities, which exists even today among the uninformed. Those readers, however, who enjoy the intimacy of friendship with descendants of these hearty early Lebanese immigrants have observed in them the inherent personality characteristics of most Lebanese, indeed to be found in the Saloom/Boustany families most assuredly as well: They are very loyal and demonstrative in their friendships; benevolent and charitable in community and church affairs; honest, yet shrewd and prosperous in their chosen professions; ever-crusading for a *cause célèbre*; community leaders by appointment or election; intellectual, witty, yet deeply serious and dedicated; excellent hosts, with superb and very decorative cuisine; and verbose, as evidenced by this article.

Like Racheed, many Lebanese of that time bought package fares with French and/or American Shipping Line conglomerates to settle in towns along the American railroad lines with ports of entry at Ellis Island, or via Canada, Mexico or South American ports. Hence, there is probably at least one Lebanese descendent family (through the surname may be changed through intermarriage) in every metropolitan, middlesex, village and farm community in this country. Sometimes it takes one to know one, but the aforementioned characteristics and the distinctive eyes, be they soft brown or the blue/green gifts of the Crusaders, will tell every time! Much of the cuisine now enjoyed in Acadiana and throughout the nation was introduced locally by those early Lebanese housewives: kibbe (Lebanon's national dish made of very lean lamb, beef or fish with cracked wheat, called "bulghur," and special spices); cabbage rolls, grape leaves and other cored, stuffed vegetables; meat pies; spinach pies; "tabouli" (a wheat, tomato, herb salad) and its variation called *fatoosh* (substituting croutons for the wheat or bulghur) and the famous dessert "mehli" ("baklava" in Greek). All the wives of both families, no matter their heritage, have become well-known for their preparation of the aforementioned Lebanese dishes. The structure of the family unit is most definitely distinctive and is dominated equally by the patriarch and matriarch, each with revered, balanced roles. This too has been preserved in both families. The husband is the head and master, a loving father—stern, yet benevolent in discipline, and a generous provider—a veritable king in his upholstered recliner. The wife and mother is the heart and mistress of the home. She is loved and revered by her family, on a pedestal well into her old age, and even after death, her influence lives on in matters of childbearing and homemaking. Additionally, she is artistic in her cuisine and needlework. When a person of Lebanese heritage says "Papa" or "Mama," it is with all the love they can muster; moreover, it is with tradition and heritage.

are buried in the cemetery behind St. John's Cathedral. Their descendants number approximately 70 to date from their three children.

HELENA SALOOM. A sister of Joseph and Racheed Saloom was Helena Saloom, who married Stephan Antoine in Lebanon and followed her brothers to Lafayette around 1909. She died in the late 1930s, survived by two sons, Joseph and George (both since deceased). Joseph married Mathilde Hannie, sister of Joseph G. Hannie, and they had two sons and a daughter who later became Mrs. Francis Boustany. Of her two sons, Helena's descendants number approximately 20 to date.

KALISTE SALOOM, SR., AND WIFE, MRS. ASMA BOUSTANY SALOOM. Kaliste had arrived in Lafayette as a young lad in 1897 and by 1906, his uncle Racheed became adamant in his desire for him to return to Lebanon in search of a bride. In the spring, therefore, Kaliste, accompanied by his friend, Said John, sailed to Lebanon for a visit. Upon his arrival one morning early as he was visiting with friends in the townsquare, a group of young high school girls from the French Convent School passed him, giggling at the sight of the handsome visitor from America. The prettiest among them, a rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed blonde dropped her handkerchief. Amused and smitten by the beauty of its owner, he picked it up and inquired about her identity. He returned it that afternoon to Miss Asma Ann Boustany, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Frem Boustany. By custom there followed a one-year formal courtship under the chaperonage of her parents and nine aunts who lived with them. After her graduation, Asma and Kaliste were married on August 21, 1907 and arrived in Lafayette shortly thereafter following their Parisian honeymoon. In the years which followed, their union was blessed with four sons: Dr. Clarence Joseph Saloom, Joseph Kaliste (who died in infancy), Judge Kaliste Joseph Saloom, Jr., and Dr. Richard George Saloom, all of Lafayette; and four daughters: Alice and Beatrice (now co-owners of Saloom's Store, honored by the Greater Lafayette Chamber of Commerce as the town's oldest home-owned establishment in continuous operation); Mary Agnes (Mrs. Paul J. Azar, Sr.), all of Lafayette; and Isabelle (Mrs. Geroge M. Haik, Sr., of New Orleans). All of the children born and raised on the family estate which still remains in the 1300th block of Jefferson Street (formerly Oak Avenue) and now includes a newer family homesite built in 1927, the store, and St. Ann's Infirmary built in 1939.

In 1912 Asma's brother Alfred Boustany arrived in Lafayette for a visit. He was forever to remember his ocean voyage, as his ship took on survivors from the stricken *Titanic*. The outbreak of World War I prevented his return, and, with great hope in Lafayette's future, he decided to remain. He later married Florida Saloom, Racheed's daughter. After the desolation of Europe during World War I, in 1918, Kaliste initiated with Alfred plans for the immigration of the Michael Boustany family, Asma and Alfred's parents, brothers and sister to Lafayette. Beridden by tragedy at that time, the Boustany family had lost a young son, Antoine, who was boarding at a French Convent School, and a daughter Fadwa, a young school teacher; and Mr. Boustany suddenly passed away in Lebanon before their passports were completed. Their sister, Essene, married Jose Chaloub and moved to Campinas (near Sao Paulo), Brazil. Bravely, though so recently widowed, their mother, Mrs. Yahout Brahim Boustany arrived in Lafayette in Spring, 1920, with her young sons Frem and Francis, and they lived on St. John Street at the site of the present homes of Alfred and Francis. Mrs. Yahout Boustany passed away at the age of 91 in August, 1965, and is buried in St. John's Cathedral Cemetery.

In 1925, Kaliste was taken tragically by death due to a coronary condition at the age of 39. Widowed at the early age of 32, Asma continued to raise her young large family

RACHEED SALOOM. Racheed brought all these qualities and traditions with him when, in the spring of 1892, he arrived in New York City. Antagonized by a gruff customs officer, who made light of his name, Racheed dropped the El-Kik and allowed his name to be changed phonetically to "Saloom." Weary and angered by the lengthy customs procedure, Racheed sat to rest and as he napped a thief stole all his money and possessions. Undaunted by his misfortune and determined to reach Louisiana despite the English language barrier, he began a journey by foot from New York City to Lafayette. By working for his keep along the way, it took him three months to cover the 1,500 miles.

The mud streets of the small bayou town of Lafayette were far removed from the cultured antiquity of his beloved homeland Lebanon, but finally he had reached his land of promise among the French Acadians, a people whose language he spoke fluently and whose background of oppression paralleled his own. He bought land at the corner of St. John and Voorhies streets, where he opened his store to ply his merchant's trade. In 1894 after a visit to Lebanon, he returned to Lafayette with his cousin, Gondoor Joseph, whose descendents, the James A. Joseph family, still live at his homestead on Jefferson Street. Later Racheed returned again to Lebanon for his family. His brother, Joseph, at that time a respected military officer in the Governor's Guard in Beirut, was still hesitant to leave his ancestral home; however, in 1897, he consented to send his young son Kaliste back with Racheed. Kaliste, having completed his education, was fluent in English and French in addition to his own language. He was dissatisfied by the misspelling of his surname in America, but Racheed convinced him to conform, as he had already employed the new spelling on real estate and other legal documents.

In the years that followed, Racheed's wife Margaret died in 1904, and he lived alone with his two daughters, Saida and Florida. In 1905, he married Paula Meaux, daughter of Armongène and Nastize Meaux from Meaux (near Maurice), Louisiana. No children were born of this union, however, and Paula raised her two new daughters with the pride and adoration of a natural mother and shared with them the joys of their marriages and the births of their children until her death in 1946. After attending Mt. Carmel Convent School of Lafayette, Saida married Joseph George Hannie on February 8, 1916, and of their marriage were born two sons: George Joseph Hannie, DDS of Lake Charles, Louisiana, and Edward Joseph Hannie, DDS of Lafayette and five daughters: Mary Agnes called "Georgie" (Mrs. Joseph Joseph of Decatur, Alabama); Margaret Ann (Mrs. Theodore M. Haik, Sr., of New Iberia, Louisiana); Jasmine Katherine (Mrs. Farris J. Tannory); Mary Helen (Mrs. Joseph Pharo); and Evelyn Theresa, all of Lafayette. All are still living, except Mr. Hannie, who passed away around 1950, followed by Mrs. Hannie on January 4, 1973; both are interred in St. John's Cathedral Cemetery.

Racheed's younger daughter, Florida, also an alumna of Mt. Carmel Convent School and a 1918 graduate of S.L.I. (now U.S.L.) later married Alfred F. Boustany, brother of Mrs. Asma Boustany Saloom, on July 28, 1919.

Racheed Saloom passed away July 30, 1952 and is buried in St. John's Cemetery. As the first family pioneer in America, Racheed Saloom from his two daughters left to date approximately 130 descendents.

JOSEPH SALOOM. In 1904, encouraged by his brother's success, Joseph, his wife, Habe, and young son, Camille, arrived in Lafayette via Canada. As a former cavalry officer, his military bearing remained one of his most prominent characteristics. In the years to follow, his grandsons listened with rapt attention to his many tales of military dare-and-do, as they gathered around him in his mercantile store, which was located on the corner of Jefferson and Johnston streets. Joseph died in 1934, preceded in death by his wife in 1933. They

and operate her business in the traditions that she and her husband started together. She became well-known and beloved for her generosity toward the unfortunates during the hard years of the Depression and World War II. Her philanthropy included land grants she dedicated to the expansion and progress of Lafayette for the opening of the Kaliste Saloom Road, named for her husband, in 1948 and the gift of land for the fire station.

Mrs. Saloom, the pioneer of the Boustany family in the New World, died on September 8, 1979 and is interred beside her husband Kaliste and young son Joseph in the St. John's Cemetery family tomb behind the Cathedral. Together Kaliste and Asma left 42 descendants to date.

ALFRED FREM BOUSTANY AND WIFE, MRS. FLORIDA SALOOM BOUSTANY. Upon the death of Asma's husband Kaliste in 1925, her brothers, Alfred, Frem and Francis, strived to fill the void left by his passing upon their young seven children, and the bond of love they feel for their uncles and their families will not disappear in one generation, but has been passed down to the next ones. In the years which followed, the 1919 union of Alfred and Florida was blessed with six children—three sons: Dr. Michael E. Boustany, a surgeon; Antoine Boustany, owner of Boustany Department Store; and Dr. Charles W. Boustany, Sr., a general practitioner, all of Lafayette? and three daughters: Yvonne (Mrs. Joseph Buttross); Inez (Mrs. Albert M. Karre, Sr.) both of Lafayette; and Marion (Mrs. Ernest Buttross of Canton, Mississippi). With a large family of his own, Alfred had at an early age established Boustany's Department Store (originally called Bon Marche Store) at its present location on the corner of St. John and Simcoe streets. As his younger brothers, Frem and Francis, grew to manhood, they too joined him in the business. In addition, Mr. Alfred, as he was fondly known, invested in many real estate ventures and was elected in 1958 to the board of directors of American Bank and eventually was chairman. As a pioneer of Lafayette, he participated actively in civic affairs over the years and prior to his death was honored as a 50-year Rotarian. His contributions to his church, community and to U.S.L. as a sustaining member were too numerous to mention here, but are being continued in his tradition by his remarkable wife, Florida. She is now the eldest of both Saloom and Boustany families, yet actually is more youthful than all. She makes it a point to put in her appearance at nearly every social or school function of each of her grandchildren and even grandnieces and grandnephews. Mr. Alfred passed away in October, 1981, and, from their 62 years together in marriage, Alfred and Florida have approximately 70 descendants to date.

FREM FREM BOUSTANY. Mr. Frem (his affectionate nickname) was born in Deir-el-Kamar, Lebanon and came to Lafayette in Spring, 1920, with his mother Mrs. Yahout Boustany and his young brother, Francis. He grew up in Lafayette and was educated in local private schools. In 1947, upon selling his interest in Boustany Department Store to his nephew, Antoine, Mr. Frem bought the Huval Baking Company, producer of Evangeline Maid Bread. Through a program of expansion and modernization, he made it one of the most outstanding bakeries in the South and expanded his interests to include Bunny Bread bakeries. In 1968, he built an ultramodern, multimillion dollar plant in New Orleans. Through the years, Huval Baking Company gave Lafayette two of its most favorite landmarks: the calliope seen and heard in hundreds of parades and the famous revolving loaf of Evangeline Maid Bread atop the bakery. In addition to his business, Mr. Frem held extensive real estate and livestock interests and many other enterprises over the years. He served as Chairman of the Auditorium Building Commission and first Chairman of the

Evangeline Downs Race Track. Long active in civic, church and social affairs of the community, he was honored as King Gabriel XX in 1959 and received the YMBC Civic Cup Award in 1963. In recent years, he established the Frem Frem Boustany, Sr., Foundation, which funded the restoration and preservation of parish records and the outdoor lighting of St. John the Evangelist Catholic Church of Lafayette and its famous registered Live Oak. The walls of his office and home are adorned with many plaques of appreciation for his philanthropy, the most recent being the 1982 Americanism Medal, the highest award bestowed upon a naturalized citizen by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, presented to him by the local Galvez Chapter.

In 1927, Mr. Frem was married to Beatrice Joseph, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Emile Joseph of Houston, Texas, and cousin to the current president of Lebanon, Amin Gemayel. They are the parents of three children: Dr. Frem Frem Boustany, Jr. (now the executive officer of the baking company) and Geraldine (Mrs. Melvin R. Boesch.), both of Lafayette; and Doris Anne (now Mrs. Edmund Reggie of Crowley). They also have 11 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

FRANCIS BOUSTANY. Born in Deir-el-Kamar, Francis was graduated from Cathedral High School with honors. The retired owner of Boustany's Supermarket adjacent to the Department Store, he continues his civic, social and religious activities. His affiliations included Boy Scouts of America, which honored him with its 1958 award. In 1948, he married Antoinette Antoine, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Antoine and granddaughter of the late Helena Saloom Antoine. They are the parents of six children: Francis Ephrem Boustany, Jr., DDS; Mary Ann (Mrs. Frank Boehm of New Orleans); Elizabeth Ann (Mrs. Kris Bowen); Marie Mathilde (Mrs. Richard Atkins of Baton Rouge); Sandra Antoinette and Rebecca Ann, all of Lafayette, except as indicated. They also have four grandchildren.

BOUSTANY COLLATERAL FAMILIES. There are also three first cousin Boustany families living in Lafayette, all children of Mr. Najib Fren Boustany, brother of Mrs. Yahout Boustany (mother of Asma B. Saloom, Alfred, Frem and Francis). They are: Robert Julio Boustany, married to Alice Ann John of Erath (their children are: Robert, Jr., of Houston, Texas; Beverly (Mrs. Ken Chitty of Lafayette) and Sr. Josette of the Lafayette Carmelite Monastery; and they have eight grandchildren); Joseph Boustany married Mildred Latiolais of Lafayette (their children are: Ronnie Joseph; Susan Marie; James and Edward; and they have three grandchildren). Their sister, Emily Boustany, also lives in Lafayette.

The Public Land Sales of Southwest Louisiana, 1821 - 1856

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, No. 4)

by Glenn R. Conrad

Date	Purchaser	Parish	Township & Range	Section	Quantity (acres)
June 7, 1836	Joseph Thomas, Jonas Marsh, John Fitz Miller, Armand Broussard, Maximilien Decuir, Don Louis Broussard, & Elias Joseph Broussard	St. Martin	(not given)	(not given)	1,354
"	Pierre Pitre	St. Landry	6S, 3E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10	80
"	Jesse Wright, Paul Grimball & John Grimball	St. Mary	16S, 9E	Irreg. Sec. 12	270
June 8, 1836	Charles Dugas & Widow Anastasia Dugas	St. Landry	9S, 2W	SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 29	160
"	Charles Dugas & Anastasia Dugas, Widow Placide Sonier	"	3S, 5E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 30	160
"	John & Gaspard Belliargas	"	6S, 3E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 32	161
"	"	"	3S, 4E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 24	163
"	Solomon & Archibald Morgan	Lafayette	12S, 2E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 25	161
"	"	St. Landry	3S, 4E	E $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 36	81
"	"	"	3S, 5E	E $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 29	79
"	Denis & Nicolas Quibodeaux	Lafayette	9S, 3E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 30	160
"	"	St. Landry	3S, 5E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 30	160
"	Baron Bayard	(not given)	(not given)	(not given)	700
"	John Haynes	St. Martin	12S, 6E	(not given)	305
"	Stephen Wickoff & Alex. Brasseur	St. Landry	6S, 3E	Lots 1&2, Sec. 24 & Lots 2&3, Sec. 23	514
"	Raphael Segura	(not given)	(not given)	(not given)	169
"	Thos. H. Thompson & Joseph Taylor	(not given)	(not given)	(not given)	727
"	Thos. H. Thompson	St. Mary	13S, 7E	Lots 1&2, Sec. 18 Lots 3&4, Sec. 19	154
June 9, 1836	Treville Sigur & Numa Sigur	St. Mary	14S, 8E	Lots 3&4, Sec. 14 & Lots 2&4, Sec. 26 & Lots 2&3, Sec. 36	249
June 10, 1836	Alexandre Frere	St. Mary	(not given)	(not given)	750
"	Zenon Decuir	St. Mary	13S, 6E	Lots 11, 12, 13, Sec. 3	93
"	Alfred Starsbury	"	"	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2	40
"	Jean-Bte. & Gerard Chaisson	St. Landry	9S, 1W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 29	160
"	"	"	3S, 5E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 30	161
"	William Moore	"	4S, 4E	Lots 8,9,10,11, 12, Sec. 50	187

Date	Purchaser	Parish	Township & Range	Section	Quantity (acres)
June 10, 1836	Alexandre & Marcellin Broussard	St. Mary	13S, 7E	E½, NE¼, Sec. 36	80
"	Charles Legnon, pere & Onezime Meaux	Lafayette	11S, 1E	SE¼, Sec. 11	163
"	Celestin Durby	St. Mary	13S, 7E	E½, NW¼, Sec. 24	80
"	Martial Sorel	(not given)	(not given)	(not given)	128
June 11, 1836	Felix Dejean	St. Landry	6S, 3E	NW¼, NE¼, Sec. 22 & NW¼, SW¼, Sec. 15	80
"	Ursin Lavergne	"	6S, 3E	NE¼, NE¼, Sec. 21	40
"	Joseph D. Peebles	(not given)	(not given)	(not given)	1,348
"	J. D. Wilkins & H. W. Peebles	St. Mary	13S, 7E	SW¼ & W¼, SE¼ & W¼, NW¼, Sec. 24 & W¼, NE¼ & NW¼, SE¼, Sec. 31	444
June 13, 1836	Alex-Bte. Fontenot	St. Landry	4S, 3E	Sec. 34	80
"	John Bess	"	2S, 1E	Lot 2, Sec. 34	80
"	John Glaze	"	3S, 1E	(Illegible)	100
June 14, 1836	John H. Overton, Patrick Overton, & Marsden Campbell	"	3S, 3E	Sec. 4 & Sec. 38	1,354
"	John H. Overton	"	3S, 3E	Sec. 26	507
June 15, 1836	Gerard Prejean	"	6S, 3E	NW¼, SW¼, Sec. 22	40
"	Joseph Stelly	"	6S, 3E	NE¼, SE¼, Sec. 21	40
"	Sephathide Loudrique	(not given)	(not given)	(not given)	120
"	Edward Simon	(not given)	(not given)	(not given)	372
"	Edward Simon & Theodore Devalcourt	(not given)	(not given)	(not given)	203
"	Charles Lastrapes	(not given)	8S, 6E	(not given)	203
"	Stephen W. Wickoff	St. Landry	6S, 3E	Lot 1, Sec. 25 & NE¼, Sec. 26	Illegible
"	Jean Duhon & Sylvester Morse	St. Landry	11S, 3W	NE¼, Sec. 6	160
"	Rosemond Richard & Valcourt Savoie	"	11S, 3W	SW¼, Sec. 6	172
"	Joseph Lavergne, Sr., & Joseph Lavergne, Jr.	Lafayette	11S, 1W	Lot 2, Sec. 22	67
"	"	St. Landry	3S, 4E	NW¼, Sec. 25	162
"	Magdelaine Calais, Widow Cyril Huval	(not given)	(not given)	(not given)	253
"	Harpin Gonsoulin & Joachim Etie	(not given)	12S, 6E	Sec. 81	249
"	Frederick Duprier & Antoine Segura	St. Martin	12S, 5E 12S, 6E	Sec. 48 & Sec. 84	677
"	Daniel Rawls	St. Mary	13S, 7E	Lots 2,3,6,7,10, Sec. 42	198
June 16, 1836	Dennis M. Stevens	St. Landry	5S, 4E	Lot 2, Sec. 15	124
"	Edmond Johnson, Jr.	"	5S, 4E	Lot 1, Sec. 15	159

Date	Purchaser	Parish	Township & Range	Section	Quantity (acres)
June 16, 1836	Edmond Johnson	"	5S, 4E	Lot 1, Sec. 13	82
"	Olivier Lafleur	"	5S, 4E	Lots 1&2, Sec. 4	75
	David Green & George Hudspeth	St. Landry	4S, 4E	Frac. Sec. 57 & Lots 2,5,12, Sec. 61	182
"	Henry Fontenot	"	4S, 2E	Lots 6&7, Sec. 33	160
"	Thomas Quirk	"	5S, 4E	Frac. Sec. 12	85
"	Hypolite Maillet	"	6S, 5E	Lot 5, Sec. 49	142
"	Hubert Theriot	St. Martin	12S, 6E	Lot 1, Sec. 6	115
"	Maurice Doucet & Alexandre Melancon	"	9S, 7E	Lots 4&5, Sec. 3	160
"	"	St. Landry	3S, 4E	E $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & E $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25	162
"	John Daniel & Pierre Labiche	"	4S, 3E	Frac. Sec. 60 (?)	298
"	Honore Fusilier	"	3S, 3E	Lot 19	173
"	Donat Guillory	"	3S, 3E	Lot 21	173
"	Baptiste L. Guillory	"	3S, 3E	Lot 23	141
"	Joseph Guillory	"	3S, 3E	Lot 20	165
June 17, 1836	Jean P. Fruge & Maximilien Cormier	Lafayette	9S, 4E	Lot 1, Sec. 10	140
"	Francois Gallien & Mary Hayes	St. Landry	10S, 5W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 10	174
"	"	"	3S, 5E	W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 19	80
"	Jean-Pierre Fruge & Cyril Dugas	Lafayette	9S, 4E	Lot 2, Sec. 3	145
"	Gilbert Arni & Jules Pellerin	St. Landry	3S, 5E	W $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 19	161
"	Alexandre Duhan & John Francis	"	11S, 3W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 6	162
"	"	"	3S, 5E	E $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 19 & W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31	161
"	John West	"	3S, 3E	Lot 62	164
"	Jean-Bte. Olivier & Stephen Boutte	St. Mary	13S, 7E	Lots 4,5,10,11, Sec. 15	157
"	Auguste Benoit & Louis Thibodeaux	Lafayette	11S, 1E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 29	161
"	Jean L. Guillory	St. Landry	3S, 3E	Lot 25	116
"	Eduard & Jean Cormier	Lafayette	12S, 2E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 11	161
"	Cyril Hite & James Curtis	St. Landry	4S, 4W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 23	164
"	Toutant Demaret & Pierre Rosand	"	10S, 5W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 14	164
"	James Hargrave & Jean-Bte. Vincent	Lafayette	11S, 2E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 24	161
"	Antoine & Charles Frederick	"	12S, 2E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 10	162
"	Benjamin Meyers & Leonard Hayes	St. Landry	10S, 5W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 15	174
"	Jean-Bte. Bouton & Gabriel Bouton	St. Martin	12S, 6E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 7	161

Date	Purchaser	Parish	Township & Range	Section	Quantity (acres)
June 17, 1836	John D. Smith & David Lacasse	St. Landry	6S, 2E	SE¼, Sec. 8	93
"	Hilaire & Guillaume Trahan	St. Martin	9S, 7E	SW¼, Sec. 30	161
June 18, 1836	John Webb & James Merry	Lafayette	11S, 2W	SE¼, Sec. 6	162
"	William Dyer & Jeremiah Willis	St. Landry	3S, 4E	W½, NE¼ & W¼, SE¼, Sec. 25	162
"	Augustin Mallet & William Cheves	St. Landry	6S, 2E	Lot 1, Sec. 13	106
"	"	"	3S, 4E	NW¼, Sec. 23	162
"	Joseph Patin Sr. & Jr.	St. Martin	9S, 7E	NW¼, Sec. 3	160
"	Baptiste Breaux & Thomas Hanks	Lafayette	11S, 1E	NW¼, Sec. 21	163
"	Lastie Guillory	St. Landry	3S, 3E	Lot 61, Sec. ?	170
"	Peter Doremey [?]	"	7S, 6E	Lot 2, Sec. 28	80
"	Andre Viator & Thomas Riggs	St. Martin	12S, 6E	SW¼, Sec. 26	150
"	"	St. Landry	3S, 5E	W½, NW¼, Sec. 32 & E½, SW¼, Sec. 32	160
"	Jean & Antoine Migues	St. Martin	12S, 6E	SE¼, Sec. 17	160
"	"	St. Landry	3S, 5E	E½, NE¼, Sec. 31 & W½, SW¼, Sec. 32	160
"	Mme. Pierre Etie	St. Martin	12S, 6E	SE¼, SE¼, Sec. 36	40
"	Thomas Stoute & Francois Breaux	Lafayette	10S, 2E	SE¼, Sec. 13	146
"	Jos. Manuel Ortega & Jos. Marcellin Ortega	St. Landry	4S, 4E	Lot 3, Sec. 69	40
"	Joseph Pamell Taylor	St. Mary	13S, 7E	Lots 6&7, Sec. 19	80
July 2, 1836	Simon Durio, Jr.	St. Landry	6S, 3E	NE¼, NW¼, Sec. 28	40
"	Gilbert Ami & Jules Pellerin	St. Mary	13S, 7E	Frac. Sec. 32	94
"	David Arkson	St. Landry	6S, 3E	SE¼, Sec. 12	160
"	Villeneuve Fontenot	"	6S, 3E	NW¼, NE¼, Sec. 9	40
"	William H. Gray	"	6S, 3E	N¼, Sec. 12 & Lots 1, 2, 7, Sec. 1	562
"	James Tear	"	6S, 3E	SE¼, SW¼, Sec. 21	40
July 7, 1836	Achille Prejean	"	6S, 3E	SW¼, SW¼, Sec. 21 & SE¼, SE¼, Sec. 21	80
"	Louis Bertrand	"	6S, 3E	Lot 3, Sec. 4	134
"	Edmond Richard	"	6S, 3E	NW¼, NE¼, Sec. 7	40
"	Francois Pitre & Edmond Johnson	"	6S, 3E	NE¼, NE¼, Sec. 7	40
July 8, 1836	David Arkson	"	6S, 3E	W½, NW¼ & NW¼, SW¼, Sec. 21	202
"	Pierre Carriere	"	6S, 3E	NW¼, NW¼, Sec. 22	40
July 11, 1836	Murphy Broussard	"	6S, 3E	NW¼, SE¼, Sec. 20	40
"	John D. Schmidt	"	6S, 3E	S¼, SE¼ & NW¼, SE¼, Sec. 30	121

Date	Purchaser	Parish	Township & Range	Section	Quantity (acres)
July 11, 1836	Olivier Richard, Jr.	St. Landry	6S, 3E	NW¼, NE¼, Sec. 29	40
"	Michael Bihm	"	6S, 3E	S½, SW¼, Sec. 29	80
July 12, 1836	Edmond Johnson & Francois Pitre	"	6S, 3E	Lot 3, Sec. 8	80
"	Augustin Jearsonne, Jr.	"	6S, 3E	Lot 4, Sec. 3	80
"	Christopher Steel	"	6S, 3E	NE¼, SW¼, Sec. 29	40
"	William Moore	"	4S, 4E	Lot 3, Sec. 51	21
July 13, 1836	Michel Lacasse	"	6S, 2E	NE¼, Sec. 25	160
"	Pierre Constantin	Lafayette	9S, 4E	SE¼, SE¼, Sec. 17	39
"	Pierre Matt	St. Landry	6S, 2E	NE¼, SE¼, Sec. 35	40
"	Valcour Delhomme	"	6S, 2E	SW¼, NE¼, Sec. 35	40
"	Andre Prudhomme	"	6S, 2E	Lot 1, Sec. 34	147
July 14, 1836	Alexandre Richard	"	6S, 2E	NW¼, SE¼, Sec. 35	40
"	William H. Gray	"	6S, 3E	Lot 3, Sec. 1	79
July 15, 1836	Levi Jenkins	"	6S, 2E	SW¼, NW¼, Sec. 35	40
July 18, 1836	Andre Lastrapes	"	6S, 3E	Lot 3, Sec. 13	102
July 20, 1836	Ursin Manuel, Jr. & Lastie Manuel, Jr.	"	5S, 2E	Lots 9, 10, 15, 16, Sec. 20	143
"	David Arkson	"	5S, 2E	Frac. Sec. 25	354
"	Louis Chuisson	Lafayette	9S, 4E	NE¼, SE¼, Sec. 20	40
"	Jean Miller, Jr.	St. Landry	6S, 2E	NE¼, NW¼, Sec. 35	40
"	Jacques Charlot	"	6S, 2E	SW¼ & S½, NW¼, Sec. 36	240
July 21, 1836	Peter Young and Peter Young, Jr.	"	6S, 2E	S½, NE¼, Sec. 36	80
"	Theogene Begnaud	Lafayette	9S, 4E	NE¼, SE¼, Sec. 17	38
July 23, 1836	Alexis Bataud	St. Mary	14S, 8E	Lots 3&6, Sec. 2	68
July 26, 1836	Jean P. Fontenot	St. Landry	5S, 2E	Frac. Sec. 32	76
"	William H. Gray	"	5S, 3E	Lot 2, Sec. 73	117
"	"	"	5S, 3E	Lot 1, Sec. 75 & Lot 2, Sec. 74	129
"	Cefroy Guillory	"	5S, 2E	Lots 1, 2, 6, 7, Sec. 31	152
"	Alex. Arceneaux	St. Mary	14S, 8E	Lots 1, 2, 8, 9, Sec. 14	153
"	Hypolite Breaux	"	14S, 8E	Lots 1, 2, 3, Sec. 3	95
"	Jacques Charlot, Jr.	St. Landry	6S, 3E	SE¼, NW¼, Sec. 19	40
July 27, 1836	Francois Pitre	"	6S, 3E	Lot 4, Frac. Sec. 6	110
"	Michael Bihm	"	6S, 3E	NW¼, Sec. 30	162
July 28, 1836	Alexandre Mouton, Charles Martin, & John L. Daniel	Lafayette	9S, 4E	SE¼, Sec. 9 & SE¼, SE¼, Sec. 20	206
August 1, 1836	Louis Pitre, Jr.	St. Landry	5S, 3E	Frac. Sec. 89	36
August 2, 1836	Charles Pitre, Sr.	"	6S, 3E	SW¼, NW¼, Sec. 9	40
August 3, 1836	Theodore Labauve	St. Mary	13S, 7E	Lot 2, Sec. 43	40

(to be continued)

Anna Belle's Adages

by Philip Dur and May Waggoner

We owe the following collection of popular proverbs or *dictons* and expressions, culled from French and Acadian folklore, to Anna Belle Dupuis-Hoffman Krewitz, who learned them from her mother. Anna Belle's mother, the late Adelaide Dupuis Hoffman, in turn often heard them quoted by her private school teacher, Mrs. Charles Brown of Breaux Bridge. These colorful expressions, which have for generations enlivened the speech of the Attakapas country, deserve to be remembered, and Anna Belle, who has spent a lifetime in the cause of preserving the French Acadian culture, is a sure guarantor of their authenticity. We are grateful to this *grande dame* of Breaux Bridge, inventor of the Crawfish Festival and long a one-woman Chamber of Commerce, for sharing them with us . . . *et haec olim meminisse juvabit*.

Here are some proverbs which have come from France to Breaux Bridge.

A bon chat, bon rat. This is said of someone who has a worthy adversary: a good rat for a good cat.

Mieux vaut tard que jamais. Better late than never.

Qui ne risque rien, n'a rien. Who risks nothing has nothing. Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

Il n'y a pas de fumée sans feu. Where there's smoke there's fire.

Les bons comptes font les bons amis. Good accounts make good friends. Good fences make good neighbors.

Tel père tel fils. Like father like son.

Dis-moi qui tu hantes, je te dirai qui tu es. Tell me who your friends are, I will tell you who you are. Or, birds of a feather flock together.

Qui se ressemble s'assemble. Again, birds of a feather flock together.

Nul n'est prophète dans son pays. A prophet is not without honor except in his own country.

Pierre qui roule n'amasse pas mousse. A rolling stone gathers no moss.

Autres temps, autres mœurs. Times change.

Tout vient à point à qui sait attendre. All things come to him who waits.

Si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait. If youth only knew, and if old age only could.

Loin des yeux, loin du cœur. Out of sight, out of mind.

Petit à petit, l'oiseau fait son nid. Little by little the bird makes his nest. The longest journey begins but with a single step.

Qui ne dit mot consent. Silence gives consent.

Rira bien qui rira le dernier. He who laughs last laughs best.

Comme on fait son lit, on se couche. One makes his bed and then has to lie in it.

L'appétit vient en mangeant. Appetite comes with eating.

Les murs ont les oreilles. The walls have ears.

L'oisiveté est la mère de tous les vices. Laziness is the mother of all vices.

Qui a bu boira. He who drinks will drink again. It is hard to change old habits.

La nuit porte conseil. Night gives counsel. Let's sleep on it.

The words are not always the same in the «French French» proverbs as in the Louisiana proverbs. This, of course, in no way changes their meaning. Compare the following:

France: *Péché avoué est à demi pardonné.*

Louisiana: *Péché admis moitié pardonné.* A sin admitted is a sin half pardoned.

France: *Du bien mal acquis ne profite jamais.*

Louisiana: *Bien mal acquis ne profite jamais.* Ill-gotten gains profit no one.

France: *Fais ce que dois, advienne que pourra.*

Louisiana: *Fais ce que tu dois, advienne que pourra.* Do what you have to, come what may.

Some proverbs differ slightly in meaning in America from their meaning in Europe. For example, *tout nouveau tout beau* means in France that whatever is new has a certain novelty and charm. However, in Breau Bridge the meaning is «A new broom sweeps clean.» The French *N'éveillez pas le chat qui dort* has become *N'éveillez pas le chien qui dort*, apparently due to the influence of «Let sleeping dogs lie.» Anna Belle learned at an early age that *Rome ne s'est pas bdti dans un jour.* The French have both *Rome ne s'est pas fait dans un jour* and *Paris ne s'est pas fait dans un jour.*

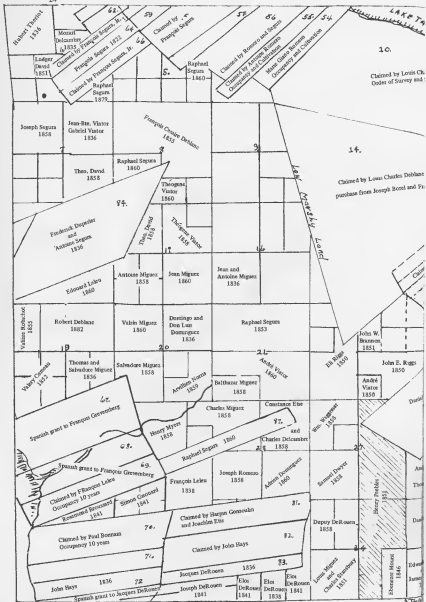
In addition to the French proverbs taught to young children in St. Martin Parish, of which these few by no means exhaust the list, Acadian sayings and expressions have always occupied an important place in local parlance. Many are similar to English sayings: we are familiar with robbing Peter to pay Paul; the inhabitants in Breau Bridge undress him (*déshabiller Saint Pierre pour habiller Saint Paul*) and in Vermilion Parish are reluctant to unrig him (*dégréer Saint Pierre pour gréer Saint Paul*)! Some Acadian expressions are French: a person can be deaf as a post (*sourd comme un pot*), and if he has an ego problem *il fait des grandes culottes*. If he has a great quantity of something, he has it *a boulet rouge*, and if he dies *il casse la pipe* (he kicks the bucket: literally he breaks his pipe). To have bad blood between people is *faire du mauvais sang*.

Acadian expressions lend a color and spice to the language of Louisiana as tabasco enlivens their gumbo. Someone who is not in his element or who is out of place in a situation is compared to *un diable dans un bénitier*, a devil in the baptismal font. If he is in his element, however, *il est dans son strop*, in his syrup. A drunk is *soule comme une grive*, as drunk as a robin, which have been known to get drunk on fermented berries, after all! Something shattered is *cassé en canelle*, broken like cinnamon sticks. A slow person acts *doucement comme la lune*, as slowly as the moon. A troublemaker is a *casseur de bal*, someone who breaks up the party. A small token or gift is *un petit rien neuf dans une boîte sans fond*, a little new nothing (which is) in a box with no bottom. Someone who embezzles *fait un trou dans la lune*, he makes a hole in the moon. A woman with style, pizzazz, and «it» has *du perlimpimptm*, which suggests the sound of a drum rim-shot. A big party is a *gros congeaille*, which may come from French *congé* (holiday) or Creole *counja*, a voodoo dance. Foolishness? *C'est de la gnoignotte*. To chat, especially with a gossip overtone, is to *dechirer la ginga*. The word *ginga* come from the word *gingham*. English-speakers chew the rag; Acadians tear it. Someone who acts foolishly *bat la berloque*; he's beating a broken watch, or in English, beating a dead horse.

Anne Belle leaves you with an Acadian toast, Cajun good wishes called out in past days to newlyweds as they left the party, wishing them the best of everything:

Adieu, les mariés, couche-couche et caillé!

Good-bye, newlyweds, may you have plenty of couche-couche with caillé (clabbered cream) on top!



turn-of-the-century *New Iberia*

A Photo Essay

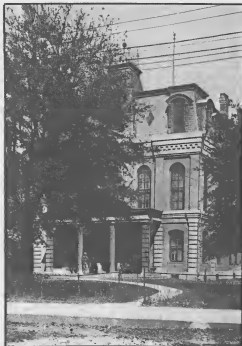
by Glenn R. Conrad

The photographs incorporated into the following essay are a part of the W. G. Weeks collection of photographs copied by the Iberia Parish Library. The former librarian, Miss Ruth Lefkovits, kindly allowed the author to reproduce the photos. Subsequently, Miss Margaret Weeks and her sister, Mrs. Violet W. Miller, graciously allowed the author to present the images in the *Attakapas Gazette*.

It is assumed that the photographs were taken by Fred Garrison, a New Iberia photographer and friend of W. G. Weeks. Whether they were taken at the same time is unknown. It is likely, however, that they were produced in the late summer or early autumn of 1903. The reason for this date is derived from the old post office picture which shows the building nearing completion; that would have been in September, 1903. The author wishes to thank Miss Weeks and Mrs. Miller for sharing these historic photographs with the readers of the *Gazette*.

IBERIA PARISH COURTHOUSE

Located on the bayou side of West Main Street, between Iberia and Fisher streets, this first Iberia Parish courthouse was not built until 1884, sixteen years after the creation of the parish. In 1880, owing mainly to the efforts of D. U. Broussard, a parish tax was approved for purchase of land and construction of the building. The land was purchased from the Taylor and Devalcourt families for \$4,000. Nearly 500,000 bricks went into the construction of the building. Total cost of construction was \$24,447. The accompanying photography depicts the building as it appeared early in the twentieth century. The live oaks, planted shortly after the building was constructed, were about fifteen years old when the photograph was taken. The building, remodeled in 1922, served as the parish courthouse until 1940. It was demolished in the mid-1970s to make way for Bouligny Plaza.





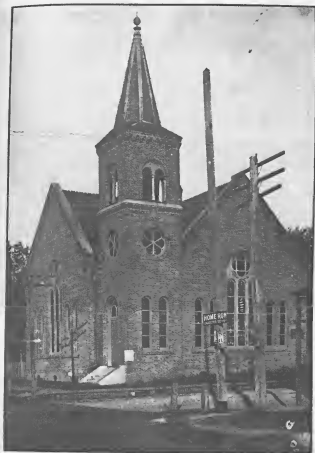
THE OLD UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

The old post office at the corner of Weeks and East Main streets was largely the result of efforts by New Iberia Congressman Robert F. Broussard in the late 1890s. Once Congress appropriated money for the building, there was a call for site proposals. Twenty-six proposals were submitted. Finally, the Weeks-East Main corner was selected because it was "aesthetically more desirable owing to the slight angle in Main Street which allowed the building to present a pleasing appearance." Builder was Brandt and Company of Atlanta, Georgia. Work on the site began in October, 1902, when the level of the lot was raised with fill dirt. Foundations were laid that December and by June, 1903 (the approximate time of the accompanying photograph), the cupola had been completed. Interior work was completed in early fall, and Postmaster T. R. Morse and his assistant, Sam Weil, opened the building to the public on October 10, 1903. The post office remained in this building until July, 1965. The building currently houses an insurance office.



ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

The first Catholic church to be built in New Iberia was completed in 1838. The second church (pictured here) was constructed on the same site as the first church. The building was designed by New Orleans architect James G. Freret and was constructed by William Southwell. Carpentry work was done by George Francis and Bertrand Langla. The church measured 125 x 55 feet. The steeple was removed in the early 1930s after being damaged during a hurricane. The third St. Peter's Church, located next to this one, was completed in 1953. About the same time, the old church was demolished.



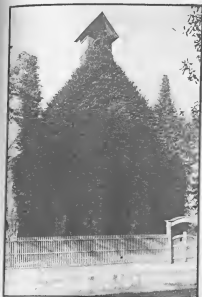
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

The original Methodist church in New Iberia was located at the corner of Iberia and Washington streets. It burned on May 24, 1890. On August 8, 1890, the Board of Trustees purchased from J. P. Russell a lot on the corner of Jefferson and West St. Peter streets. The cornerstone for a new, brick church was laid on March 30, 1892. The church was completed that year at a cost of \$8,000. On Sunday afternoon, January 27, 1907, fire ravaged the church, destroying the roof and steeple; however, everything portable, even pews, was salvaged from the burning church. Using the same walls, the church was rebuilt, but without steeple. The "Home Run" sign on the post referred to a brand of cigarettes.



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

The first high school opened in New Iberia in October, 1887, after the school board earlier that year appropriated the sum of \$500 for construction of a one-room frame building. Students were graded for the first time; there were six grades. Mathematics was used as the standard for grading. By 1889, 45 pupils were attending the school. After a local campaign to enlarge the existing school or to build a new school on the corner of Weeks and St. Peter streets, the decision to build a new school was made. This school, at the time it was completed, was the only brick school building in the state, outside of New Orleans. Central High School (pictured here early in the twentieth century) was finished in the late summer of 1896, and classes began in November of that year. The high school remained at that location until a new, larger school was constructed on Center Street in 1922. The old school building later housed an elementary school and then was sold to private interests. The building, after being vacant for years, was demolished in the 1970s.



EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY

The Episcopal church of New Iberia was built on land donated by Harvey Hopkins, a local planter, on August 15, 1857. The cornerstone of the church, located at the intersection of West Main and Jefferson streets, was laid in October of the same year, and the church was completed during the next few months. It is the only church in New Iberia to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

NEW IBERIA CITY HALL

The first building constructed to house the city administration of New Iberia (accompanying photograph) was erected in 1898 on a lot presently incorporated into Bouligny Plaza in downtown New Iberia. The building, constructed during the administration of Mayor John Fisher, survived as City Hall for 36 years. In the summer of 1934 it was demolished to make way for a new city hall, built under the administration of Mayor Joseph Daigre.



Battles In The Teche Country

VICTORIOUS PROGRESS OF GEN. BANKS' ARMY

from the BOSTON JOURNAL

Submitted by Morris Raphael*
Annotated by Gertrude C. Taylor

The United States steamer *Fulton*, from New Orleans and Key West, arrived at New York Sunday. She left New Orleans on the 9th, but grounding in the Mississippi was detained nine days, and did not leave the bar until the 19th. New Orleans papers of that date were put on board, and through the *ERA* we are put in possession of important information regarding the operations of Gen. Banks in the Teche Country, which will be found below:

"The latest news from the front of our army on the Teche is of the same encouraging character as heretofore. On Friday night Gen. Banks reached Vermillionville, previous to which, however, a sanguinary and spirited fight took place at the crossing of Vermillion Bayou, a short distance this side of the village.

At this place the rebels posted a force of over 1000 infantry and strong batteries of artillery in ambush. Fire was opened upon the advance of Gen. Banks' army from the whole force of enemy. The fight raged furiously for some time, but resulted finally, after considerable loss on both sides, in the giving way of rebels and the crossing of our troops.¹

It was reported last night that Gen. Banks would undoubtedly be in Opelousas by to night, with his whole army.

*Sometime before 1983, Morris Raphael, author of *Battle of the Bayou Country*, acquired a copy of the *Boston Journal*, dated April 28, 1863. This, 2700-word article describes the spring battles, giving interesting sidelights to the conflict.

"From all indications," Raphael says, "the article was compiled from Union papers placed aboard the U.S.S. *Fulton* at New Orleans and shipped to New York. This was done while the military conflict was still underway in Louisiana. Since the information therein is of such historical significance and interest, I felt prompted to share it with the readers of *Attakapas Gazette*."

1. The Teche campaign got underway by April 11, 1863. In launching this campaign, General Nathaniel P. Banks wanted not only to insure the safety of New Orleans but also to destroy the South's most precious commodity, salt. Moving up the Teche from Brashear City, Banks maneuvered against the Confederates at Camp Bisland, the P. C. Bethel place, halfway between Berwick Bay and Franklin. Because of General Sibley's inaction, Confederate troops, commanded by General Alfred Mouton, were forced to retreat up the Teche with Banks in pursuit. From April 15 to April 17, Mouton, cognizant of the fact that the large Union army would press toward Bayou Vermilion and eager to protect General Richard Taylor's retreat across the Attakapas Prairie as long as possible, delayed the Union army progress "by their flanks, feintes, charges, and maneuvers." Having accomplished his purpose, Mouton crossed Vermillion Bayou and burned the bridge. A brief skirmish called the Battle of Vermillion Bridge took place as Federal troops, supported by artillery charged the east bank of the bayou. Confederates on the west side exchanged fire. Fighting lasted about four hours with no great loss of dead or wounded on either side. The significance of this battle of April 17, 1863, was that it retarded the Union advance in pursuit of Taylor's army. William Arceneaux, *Acadian General: Alfred Mouton and the Civil War*, 2nd ed. (Lafayette, La., 1981), pp. 82-86.

Accounts from that part of the country state that the fortifications at Bute la Rose have been reduced by our fleet, and that the place is in our possession. At this place, as will be seen by the correspondence below, the rebels had besides their land batteries, the ram Wm. H. Webb.²

Our correspondent details the operations as they occurred after the attack on the fortifications of Bethel Place.³ After the second day's fight, the intrenchments were evacuated, leaving in our possession two pieces of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition, &c.

As the army advanced, they came up with a force under Gen. Grover, which had been engaged in a desperate fight, which is described [below]. It was in General Grover's engagement that most of [the] prisoners were taken.

Our forces have captured over 500 head of horses, mules and cattle, which are of incalculable value to the captors at this junction of affairs.

This expedition of Gen. Banks, up the Teche Country, so far, has proved to be the most important and productive of the most satisfactory results of any that we have had to record since he assumed the command of the Department of the Gulf. Our army is rolling like a ball of fire through the finest portion of Louisiana. When the rebels are thoroughly driven out of the Opelousas country, the backbone of the rebellion will be very broken, so far as this State is concerned."

[It appears from the following letter that a two days' fight had occurred at the fortifications of Bethel Place previous to the events narrated. Of these two days' operations we have yet received no account.]

"In The Field Above New Iberia,
April 17, 1863.

At 11½ o'clock, on the night of the 13th inst., Col. Kimball of the 53d Massachusetts heard the enemy making preparations for evacuating his intrenchments. The moving of the artillery and baggage-wagons, packing and nailing of boxes, and drivers cursing their mules, could be distinctly heard by the advanced pickets of Col. Gooding's brigade. Col. Kimball immediately notified Col. Gooding of the fact, and he in turn sent word to Maj. Gen. Banks.

No special movement was made in pursuit of the enemy until early the next morning, when Gen. Emory ordered a portion of his command to fire into the breastworks, to make sure that they were evacuated. But at this time Col. Kimball had entered the works on the right, and immediately planted the national colors upon the parapet.

2. While the Federal army was in pursuit of Dick Taylor's forces, the Federal navy was consolidating its position on the Atchafalaya River, the only remaining impediment to complete Union control being a small Rebel fortress at Bute la Rose. Two small Rebel gunboats protected this fortress. On April 19, 1863, four large Union gunboats, the *Estrella*, the *Clifton*, the *Arizona*, and the *Calhoun*, with transport carrying 800 Federal troops set out, making the attack on the fortress the next day. The Union side carried the day with their overwhelming firepower. One of the small Rebel boats was sunk and the other chased away. The struggle ended when Union troops closed in on the fortress, giving Federal command complete control of the Atchafalaya River. Morris Raphael, *The Battle in the Bayou Country* (Detroit, 1975), p. 137.

3. The Battle of Bisland (or Bethel's Place) is one of intense artillery action and short forward movements of infantry. John D. Winters, *The Civil War in Louisiana* (Baton Rouge, La., 1963), p. 225.

The battle was, above all, a demonstration of the ability of a small force—strategically located—to hold a huge army at bay. In his official report of the battle, General Mouton cited the gallantry of his subordinates, particularly the regiment led by Col. A. P. Bagby. It was a handful of heroes who held in check more than 3,000 charging Yankees. Mouton also paid tribute to the Pelican battery and its commander, Capt. Thomas A. Faries. Of Mouton's actions, General Taylor commented that Mouton had "behaved with gallantry." Arceneaux, *Acadian General*, pp. 82-83.

An advance of the whole column now took place, Gen. Weitzel's division leading the van. Upon entering the works the scene on every hand gave the fullest evidence of bloody work the day before. Their unburied dead were lying around on all sides. Within an area of fifty feet thirty horses lay dead on the field.

There were found in the rebel works one 32-pounder smooth bore cannon, and a fine 12-pounder rifled brass howitzer. This latter piece, with its caisson, was being drawn over a bridge across a ditch to the rear of the works, when a solid shot from one of our 30 pounder Parrotts struck the bed of the piece, and threw it with the caisson, into the ditch, where it now lies.

Large stores of all kinds of ammunition and some Enfield rifles, and a few arms, were found in the works, having been abandoned by the enemy. The remnants of a hasty meal were found scattered around near the cannon. In one place the earth works were torn up by a bursting shell, and the earth in many places was very much plowed up by the iron missiles of death. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed among our troops as they entered this rebel stronghold.

The army marched on the first day to a point just above Pattersonville, where it was learned that the prisoners taken from the Diana had been sent up to Franklin.⁴

At Pattersonville, and for a short distance beyond there, the advance was annoyed by the rear guard of the retreating enemy, consisting of 100 cavalry and three pieces of artillery. Our van was frequently fired upon, but did not retreat out of range until the second day's march, when at one time finding themselves out of sight of the main body, the men in front fell back or waited until the whole force came up, when the march was resumed. The town of Franklin was reached on Wednesday. Before the day was out, over 200 prisoners were brought in and quartered in the Court House. By the next night the number had increased to over 500, including whole companies, who were marched in at once. By a singular good fortune, three of the officers who were taken on the Diana were recaptured at this place.

When Jeff Davis first made the proposition in the State of Louisiana that every man unwilling to fight for the Confederacy should leave the State, a Mr. Smith of Louisville had not time enough to leave with a light-draft steamer in his possession and it was [illegible] rebels troops and army stores. For the last two months it was constantly employed in carrying salt from the mines, seven miles southwest of New Iberia, to the junction of the Teche and Catawba bayous. From this point the salt has been transported to Alexandria, and by way of Red river to Vicksburg, Port Hudson and other places occupied by the rebels. On the 12th inst., early in the morning, the Cornie left New Iberia with a lot of ammunition for the rebels at camp Bisland. Upon reaching that place the boat was detained to carry away

4. The *Diana*, used so very strategically by Confederates at Bisland and later at Irish Bend, was originally a Federal gunboat. No Nov. 3, 1862, with the *Kinzman*, the *Estrella*, and the *Calhoun*, the *Diana* attacked Mouton's infantrymen on the bank and the gunboat *Coffow* on the Teche at a point just above its mouth. The lone Confederate gunboat and rifle batteries returned fire, seriously damaging the Union boats. The *Diana* became temporarily useless.

In February and March of 1863, when the only military activities along the lower Teche were reconnaissance missions by both sides, Union General Weitzel ordered the *Diana* to scout the Atchafalaya to the mouth of the Teche and return. Instead of heading back to Brashear City, Captain Peterson, in command of the *Diana*, decided to pay another visit to Pattersonville plantation where he had been "expropriating" sugar. This move proved to be his undoing, for Confederates had been lying in ambush. After a three-hour battle, in which Rebel troops were well-placed and their firing accurate, the *Diana* surrendered. Thirty Union men were killed or seriously wounded and 120 officers and men were captured. Raphael, *Bayou Country*, pp. 79-83.

The Confederates repaired the stout little gunboat and put it into service at Bisland and later at Irish Bend, where she was destroyed in a successful attempt to delay Union advance up the Teche. *Ibid.*, pp. 116-117.

the sick and wounded in case to any emergency. On the next night she received orders to get up steam and leave at once with the wounded. Accordingly, seventy-five wounded, some fatally, and also as many sick men, were placed on board, and the boat left for the hospital at New Iberia. Only one surgeon was sent up with the wounded. Upon reaching Franklin orders were given to burn and destroy all the boats. The sick could not be removed, and so a hospital flag was raised and an attempt was made to pass Gen. Grover's command. After going a mile and a half above Franklin the Cornie met the Diana, and was ordered to return to Franklin, land the wounded and burn the boat. On reaching the place, Lieut. Allen, of Gen. Weitzel's staff, a wounded prisoner from the Diana, stepped up to the Captain and demanded its surrender. 'Take charge of her, sir, and hoist your flag on her.' was the only immediate reply.

Dr. Alice of the Diana at once secured the services of other Federal Surgeons, and the sick and wounded were placed in a hospital under his charge. By this fortunate capture Lieut. Allen of Weitzel's staff, Capt. Jewitt of 160th N. Y. regiment and Lieut. Alice of Diana were retaken, and immediately commenced performing every service for the unfortunate sufferers.

On the day the Cornie was captured the rebels burned the Newsboy, a large stern-wheeler; the Gossamer, stern wheel, larger than the Newsboy, and the Era, No. 2, the largest of all. The gunboat Diana was burned at the same time—all of them at Franklin.

The next day, at New Iberia, the Louisa, the Derby, the Uncle Tommy (side-wheel, formerly a ferry boat at Plaquemine), the Blue Hammock (side-wheel), and the gunboat Hart, were all burned. The Cricket was sunk at the junction of the Teche and Catawba bayous.

The gunboat Hart was one of the best and fastest gunboats in the rebel navy. She carried one 32 pounder rifled cannon forward and another like it aft, and two small smooth bore 24-pound brass pieces under her casement. Her machinery and bulkheads were protected by 3-inch railroad iron, the heaviest kind in use. She had two splendid engines aboard of 20-inch cylinder, 7 feet stroke. There were four double-fire boilers on the boat. She was commenced upon the day after the burning of the Cotton, but for some reason had not been finished until recently. She now lies with her ruined hulk across the Teche, above New Iberia.

Long stores of provisions and ammunition were destroyed with these boats, including some twenty thousand pounds of bacon, and nearly a thousand cases of ammunition.

We are in possession of certain information with reference to the long-cherished designs of the enemy. They had purposed sending gunboat Hart down the Teche, together with the Picayune, her transport. On the Catawba, they were about sending the Marietta and the B. L. Bodge. From the Red River, the Queen of the West, the Webb, the W. Roberts, the Grand Duke and the Roebuck to come. Two rams, building at Shreveport, they were to send if finished. One of them, half solid, built purposely for butting, was to come round by way of the Mississippi and attack the boats at New Orleans. Those on the Teche were to come directly down that bayou to Brashear city. Those on the Catawba and the Red river were to come down the Atchafalaya to the same point, and after its capture, to go around by the Balize and around route to New Orleans.

They were to rally their infantry at the same time at Plaquemine, and take the railroad running from Brashear City. On the 13th it was the enemy's design to retreat as far as Alexandria, about a hundred miles west of Opelousas, and make a stand. Kirby Smith was to meet them there with reinforcements, and assume command of them.

Gen. Grover's Expedition

As the main body of our troops reached Franklin, the news of Gen. Grover's recent operations was brought to Gen. Banks. Gen. Grover's division was in camp at Brashear City when the remainder of the forces started from Berwick City.

The division had been ordered to remain for the purpose of constituting an expedition to attack the enemy in the rear at the same time the main body drove him from the earthworks below.

Early on Sunday morning, the 12th inst. The whole division embarked on board the gunboats Calhoun, Clifton, Estrella and Arizona, and the transport St. Mary, Laurel Hill, Quinebaug, Southern Merchant and Segur.

Proceeding up the bay, through Grand Lake Pass and Grand Lake, by a cross bayou, they reached Irish Bend, on the Teche, a bend like that of an ox yoke, about three miles west of Franklin.⁵

The 1st Louisiana regiment was the first to land. It had hardly stepped ashore when an attack was made upon it by the rebels with two pieces of artillery and two hundred infantry. Some killed on both sides during the firing which immediately followed. The enemy were compelled to fall back. Upon reaching the Teche several rifle shots were fired by the rebels. They attempted to prevent the approach of our troops. This attempt likewise failed before the sharp firing of our men, and the rebels were driven still farther back. Our men crossed the Teche and bivouacked for the night. The next morning at an early hour they started toward Franklin. While marching along the levee road, upon reaching a point two miles from Franklin, on what is called Irish Bend, they again met the enemy. There was a cross road meeting in the main, and in this the rebel artillery was planted, commanding all the country about there.

As the troops came up, to the right was a thick forest of large trees, behind which the enemy was concealed, having also a wooden fence between them and their opposers. Preparations were made at once for a desperate attack. As one of their number, now a prisoner, remarked: 'We know that we have got to fight hard, or be taken prisoners.'

5. In 1859, plantations and owners around Irish Bend, going downstream, were W. S. Harding, Mrs. E. McWaters, Dr. Stephan Duncan, Camperdown, and Oxford; Mrs. James Porter (Oaklawn); T. C. Carlin; Judge Edward Simon, Palo Alto; Edmund Rose (Oak Bluff); Capt. A. L. Fields; Estate of William Stirling (Mrs. E. Stirling); Watson McKerral; and the Caffery heirs. On the left side of Bayou Teche on Grand Lake was the J. L. Hudgins plantation. P. A. Champomier, *Statement of Sugar Made in Louisiana, 1858-1859* (New Orleans, 1859), p. 31.

While Banks was attempting to hold Rebel forces in position at Bisland, he ordered Gen. C. C. Grover to move his gunboats and transports through Grand Lake in order to flank Taylor's retreat. Meanwhile, Taylor sent Col. W. G. Vincent and the Second Louisiana Cavalry to observe Grover's movements, and, when he learned that Grover had successfully landed and was debarking troops at Hudgins' place, Taylor dispatched Col. James Reily with the Fourth Texas Brigade to help Vincent stop Grover's advance.

By that night Grover had crossed the Teche and had driven Vincent's cavalry down to Caroline's (Carlin's) plantation, about a mile and a half below Franklin. When Taylor realized the attempt to surround his meager force of 4,000 men was becoming a reality, he decided to evacuate his position at Bisland and to cut his way through Grover's army in order to move his troops, artillery, stores, and wounded to safety at New Iberia. Hurrying westward, Taylor picked up Reily and Vincent, and Major F. H. Clack with his Louisiana battalion soon arrived from New Iberia. In Nerson's Woods (in front of McKerral's plantation), the wooded area midway the ends of the oxbow of Irish Bend through which Bayou Yokely has its beginning, Taylor formed his line of battle and awaited Grover's attack. The Confederates had every advantage of concealment. The Federal position had little to offer. The gunboat *Diana*, brought up from Franklin, harassed Grover's advance and later formed a cover for Mouton's retreat to New Iberia. Winters, *The Civil War*, pp. 225-229.

The *Diana* was finally scuttled by its own crew, her wreckage still lying undiscovered, in Bayou Teche in the vicinity of Stirling Sugars.

The 25th Connecticut Regiment was the first to engage the enemy. It occupied the centre of the line of battle, having the 26th Maine Regiment on the right, and the 13th Connecticut Regiment on the left, and supported by the 12th Maine Regiment.

It was deployed as skirmishes on the left of the road, and thus marched until abreast of the woods, and then while under a sharp fire from the enemy, the line gradually swung round until it faced the woods, letting the enemy get to their rear. This accomplished, an attempt was made to capture our artillery, without success, although the regiment gradually fell back until it received support from the 91st New York.

The 25th Connecticut Regiment was ordered into action on the left of the line, and in the advance.

They met the enemy awaiting their approach in a piece of woods, where their artillery was supported by a strong force of infantry and cavalry.

When a charge was ordered, to force the rebels from their position and to take their artillery, the 13th had to charge through a plowed field and over two fences.

Norwithstanding these obstacles this regiment succeeded in capturing two caissons, six horses, two swords and a splendid flag from the enemy. The flag was of fine silk, six feet in length, bordered with rich silver tinsel, and bore upon it the inscription, 'The Ladies of Franklin to the St. Mary's Cannoneers.'

Soon after the charge of the 13th the enemy fell back defeated. The force opposed to us was not large, but had the advantage of position, and of making a surprise. The total force of the rebels, both here and at the batteries below, did not exceed 10,000 men.

Our loss was considerable, and that of the enemy must have corresponded with ours.

Sibley's brigade was included in this number—two regiments of Texas cavalry, Capt. Sims' battery, and the Valverde and Pelican batteries. The whole force was under the command of Gen. Dick Taylor, son of the late Zachary Taylor.

At this moment the whole force is retreating from our troops, demoralized and hopeless in their cause.⁶

By the time our troops had arrived at New Iberia, nearly 560 horses, mules, and beef cattle had been collected and were placed in kraals along the wayside. Their numbers were so rapidly augmented by the constant seizures from the plantations bordering the road, that it became necessary to establish additional places for their safe keeping. The mules were found very useful to the regimental surgeons in the transportation of the sick. Some fine blooded horses were made to replace the more jaded animals bestrode by officers.

Seven miles west of New Iberia, and near Vermillion Bay, in the middle of a mud lake, thick grown with flag and cane, rises a ledge of solid rock, the surface and depth of which have not been discovered. From this mine thousands of dollars' worth of the best of salt has been daily sent away for the use of the rebel army. Negroes were employed to blast and break it up, some being ground at the mine. It is reported that the rebels paid four and a

6. As Taylor retreated his army grew smaller and smaller, those of his men living in the area deserting in order to join their families. After marching 26 miles in 15 hours, without rest or food, the weary band reached New Iberia, where they rested at Camp Pratt. The next day Taylor pushed his men 20 miles more toward Vermillionville, where they crossed the bayou, burning the bridge behind them. *Ibid.*, p. 231.

By the end of April, the Teche campaign had ended. Gen. Mouton was in the western part of the Attakapas country; Gen. Taylor, in Alexandria. For Gen. Banks, the campaign had only been a partial success; for the Confederates it had contained flashes of brave fighting (Bisland) and great generalship (Irish Bend). The Confederacy, outnumbered four to one in men and gunboats, had been defeated, and the Teche country was now occupied by the Union army. The predicament of Rebel forces in the Teche Campaign was indicative of what was taking place throughout the Confederacy: the North's clear superiority in men and materials was taking its toll. Arceneaux, *General Mouton*, p. 88.

half cents per pound for what they took away. When our troops reached Iberia, a regiment was sent up to take possession and destroy the tools and machinery there.

When our gallant men are facing death upon the field, risking their lives at every moment, it is gratifying to know that skillful hands are ready to bind up their wounds and render every service to comfort the bed of pain. During the engagements of Sunday and Monday, Dr. D. L. Rogers, Acting Medical Director of the Department, labored hard to provide every possible convenience for the wounded, establishing hospitals, and keeping an ambulance corps in constant readiness to convey the wounded from the field.

For the time two hospitals were established, one at Brashear City and one at New Iberia, whence the wounded will be conveyed to New Orleans at the first opportunity. A hospital was established at Franklin after the return of the Cornie, and filled with the rebel sick and wounded. Dr. Rogers left it in charge of Dr. Alice, formerly Surgeon of the *Diana*. Afterward the very wise plan was adopted of paroling the wounded and giving them into the hands of their friends.

Connected with the advance of the expedition, nothing more plainly indicated the demoralized condition of the rebel army than the rapid capture of their disheartened soldiers. During the actions of Bethel Place and Irish Bend, along the route taken by the defeated, and at Franklin, New Iberia, and other places, crowds of them have fallen into our hands. Already nearly fifteen hundred prisoners have been taken, including some characters well known in New Orleans.

A short distance below New Iberia our forces discovered a foundry by the wayside, an examine of which disclosed the fact that it had been used for casting shot and shell. It had, however, been abandoned, with all its machinery, tools, and a quantity of shot and shell.

From letters found in Capt. Fuller's possession it is known that the Webb, on the 13th, was at Bute la Rose. The Mariette was on the Red river, as also the transport Grand Duke. It appears that the rebels were not informed of the proposed attack on Bethel Place. This letter of Gen. Taylor to Capt. Fuller was written on the 12th of April, at the very moment our forces were before the enemy's works. It very properly recommends to Capt. Fuller that he postpone the attack upon Brashear City. So it has come to light that we had delayed so long in attacking the enemy, that he was bold enough to organize an expedition against us."

THE WOUNDED

Among the 179 wounded men who were taken to the Mechanic Institute Hospital, New Orleans, and who were all doing well on the 19th instant, were the following from New England:

Twenty-fifth Connecticut Regiment. 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Oliver, Co. B; A. Westland, Co. B; Wm. F. De Wolf, Co. B; Stephen J. Bartlett, Co. B; Corp. Wm. C. Bruce, Co. B; Wm. Wait, Co. B; A. L. Howard, Co. D; John R. Aldrich, Co. D; Wm. Maffit, Co. G; 1st Lieut. Almon Spalding, Co. B; James Hodge, Co. C; George D. Buck, Co. K; James Osterhondt; Richard E. Rose, Co. K; Wm. E. Morgan, Co. K; Henry D. Stevens, Co. B; Corp. Alex. Patison, Co. E; S. L. Otis, Co. A; Wm. A. Walters, Co. B; Corp. Daniel Webster, Co. D; Charles H. House, Co. G; Orrin H. Hollister, Co. G; Corp. John Thompson, Co. F; Corp. J. D. Fenton, Co. D; Corp. B. T. Wilcox, Co. E; T. C. Havareck, Co. C; J. G. Hartson, Co. K; Clarendon D. Brady, Co. D; Nicholas W. Cutter, Co. H; Corp. Justus R. Stevens, Co. H; Corp. Wm. Keyes, Co. A; Martin Haley, Co. C; Leonard Cheever, Co. G; Oliver Giddings,

Co. C; Sergt. George H. Grant, Co. I; John Farhand, Co. C; Corp. J. F. Lincoln, Co. A; John Gray, Co. D; Frank Allen, Co. D; Sergt. George H. Goodwin; Charles C. Clark, Co. H; Corp. Albro Wires, Co. D.

Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment. Wm. Block, Co. F; Sergt. A. Russell, Co. H; John B. Johnson, Co. D; Corp. Geo. Ingram, Co. F; John Corny, Co. F; Hugh Doran, Co. D; David Cromwell, Col. H. Heron D. Laris, Co. I; John S. Andrews, Co. D; Wm. G. Vandyates, Co. H; Wm. Cook, Co. I; Michael McGrath, Co. H; John Smith, Co. A; Thos. Hurley, Co. A; Corp. Jacob Joab, Co. G; Morris Newland, Co. G; Val Lightner, Co. H; John Martin, Co. E; Paul Vardella, Co. C; James Greer, Co. E; John Suaraman, Co. G; Thomas Slade, Co. H; Thomas Coyne, Co. A; Geo. Brown, Co. F; John McDermott, Co. K.

Twenty-sixth Maine Regiment. Wm. H. Kenny, Co. B; Sergt. Geo. W. Ritchie, Co. D; Corporal Henry H. Chase, Co. D; A. J. Pettie, Co. E; Corporal Franklin Berry, Co. K; James Beverly, Jr., Co. C; Hiram J. Reynolds, Co. A; N. B. Hopkins, Co. F; Wm. Achorn, Co. A; Tilden Thomas, Co. G; Chas. A. Tripp, Co. C; Peter Butler, Co. C; Corp. A. T. Brown, Co. B; Sergt. Sam Morse, Co. B; Corp. Mathias Uhlman, Co. B; Ben. B. Houk, Co. B; Theodore Pike, Co. A; Corporal Warren Call, Co. C; Corp. Henry F. Mareton, Co. C; John Crowels, Co. I; John S. Gilmore, Co. I; Geo. R. Sherman, Co. F; Simeon C. Taylor, Co. F; Milton Carlton, Co. A.

THE DUKE DI ABBRUZZI BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION FORMED AT JEANERETTE

On October 9, 1905, a group of persons of Italian descent appeared before Charles A. Poirson, a notary public in Jeanerette, to declare their intention to form the Duke di Abbruzzi Benevolent Association. Their reason for organizing and chartering the Association was to cultivate a spirit of charity among the members and to extend aid, comfort, and assistance to members in need or distress. The officers of the Association were Antonio Caro, president; J. Rosario Barone, vice-president; Guiseppe Araizzone, secretary of finance; Salvatore Cudia, secretary of archive; and Pasquale D'Anna, treasurer. Serving on the first board of directors were Nicolo Manale, Salvatore Moffulletto, Vincenzo Diffata, Salvatore Manina, Guiseppe Laporto, Guiseppe Culotta, and Guiseppe Rinauro.

Charter members, in addition to the officers and directors named, were Michele Sapienta, Domenico Scaglione, Pietro Assunta, Bernardo Scalisi, Paolo Moffulletto, Nunizio Macaione, Joe Palermo, Tuccio Benedetto, Pietro Scardino, Guiseppe Grizaffe, Guiseppe Magro, Vincenzo Uglizza, Francesco Scambia, Gaetano Fizzio, Antonio Culotta, Salvatore D'Anna, Michele J. Brignoni, Francesco Lombardo, Salvatore Diffata, Domenico Purpero, Mercurio Rizzuto, Gaetano Berardo, and Giorlando Sorce.

Juan Miguez, Galician

*Submitted by Maurine Bergerie**

Juan Miguez, one of the founders of New Iberia, sailed from Malaga, Spain aboard the brig *St. Joseph*, arriving in New Orleans in 1778. With him were his wife Salvadora Tuero and his son Salvadore, then five years old. An older son, Joseph, was left in Spain because he had gone ashore and was not on board when the tide was right for sailing. A third son, Bernardo Gorge, was born in the Attakapas.

The Miguez family lived in the Attakapas for almost ten years when Salvadora, accustomed to living in a city, influenced Juan to move to New Orleans. Leaving their two sons in the country, they established themselves in the city, where Juan opened a grocery and liquor store in partnership with another Spaniard, possibly Francisco Moreno. Juan died in New Orleans in 1800 and was buried in St. Louis Cemetery No. 1. Salvadora Miguez died in 1814.

Back in the Attakapas, Salvadore Miguez married Maria Dominguez of New Orleans in the church at St. Martinville, April 4, 1799. They had seventeen children. Bernardo Gorge married Maria Bernarda Romero, the daughter of Miguel Romero and Marie De Grano, also founders of New Iberia, April 14, 1801. They had fourteen children. The progeny of these brothers married into the Segura, Viator, Etie, Delcambre, Derouen, and Gonsoulin families.¹

WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JUAN MIGUEZ

In the name of Almighty God, who exists without beginning, and who rules without end. Amen! This being the entire and final will and testament of Juan Miguez, an inhabitant of this city, but a native of San Salvador de Febra of Galicia, the legitimate son of Francisco and of Maria Diaz, natives of the same city, both deceased. Being sick in bed but with my full faculties and understanding which God had given me, I firmly believe in the great and sovereign mystery of the Blessed Trinity, the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, and in the other articles and mysteries of faith. I believe, I confess and I accept all that our Holy Catholic Church teaches, directed and guided by the Holy Spirit, under which faith and belief I have lived, and still believe until death, while fearing death which is the end of every creature, the uncertain time, and not knowing my own, I want to make my will and testament, and to make it quite legal I want a full-fledged lawyer.

Queen of angels, Holy Mary our mother, intercede for me with your precious Son to pardon the seriousness of my faults, and place my soul on the way of salvation; through your intercession I prostrate myself and place my requests in the following manner: In the first place I commend my soul to Almighty God, who gave it to me, and it was redeemed by the precious blood through the passion and death of Christ, and I beg Him through His great mercy to take me into His eternal

*Miss Bergerie, author of *They Tasted Bayou Water*, a history of Iberia Parish, obtained a copy of the "Will and Testament of Juan Miguez" from the Directory of Notary Archives in New Orleans. The document, written in Spanish, was translated by Deacon Carl Conrad of New Iberia.

1. The map on pages 24-25 shows where these people settled.

rest with His chosen ones for which they were created, and when I die I would like to have the most simple ceremonies and be buried in the tomb and place chosen by my executor, and I leave all the arrangements to him as would seem best according to my wishes.

In the second place I want it known that I was married to Salvadora de Quero, and had two sons by her, Salvador, now twenty-five years old, and Bernardo Miguez, twenty, both our legitimate and legal children.

I also declare that Sr. Juan Bautista Degnan owes me a sum of pesos, and Foret Crespo is also in my debt, and that after my death I would want my executor to collect this.

I also declare that in writing to be found in the files of the Attakapas, and which my two sons know, that Juan Puche owes me the sum of six hundred and thirty pesos. To cover this he is allowing me the use of his house and everything around it during an entire year. This is to go into effect the first of this month. This is held in surety against the six hundred and thirty pesos he owes me. At the end of one year this will cancel the debt he owes me.

I also own a store-cabaret, a colored woman called Eleanora and her two sons, Francisco, who is four years old, and an infant eight days old, who is not yet listed as ours, and two horses listed in the Attakapas, and branded "M. S."; these are to be added to those of his brother, Bernardo, thus making up for the twelve which I gave him when Salvador married Maria Dominguez.

I likewise give to my wife, Salvadora de Quero, the rest of my holdings, and entrust her to my sons, asking them to take special care of her, and that love and respect will never allow her to be put aside, but to care for her in her infirmities, remembering the great care which she took in raising them.

Besides I hereby assign and name my son Bernardo caretaker, and to my son Salvador I give full power to carry out all my wishes. I also make my son Salvador executor with full power, so that, after my death, he may carry out any commitments which I have with others, using full judgment and diligence in doing so. That he would fully represent me in court should it be necessary. That he take a full year as executor and any more time he may need. I also declare that all the possessions which I acquired during my marriage to Salvadora de Quero be included in my will. I also declare that all and any of my possessions which I have either in this province or out of it be included in my will and that they become the heritage of my two sons, Salvador and Bernardo, with God's blessing and mine.

I hereby revoke and annul any previous will or testaments which I may have made either in writing or orally. This present one is my will and testament according to law.

In testimony of which I hereby sign and date it in the City of New Orleans, this twelfth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred.

I declare the above to be correct, and I sign it in the presenece of these witnesses: Dn. Francisco Martinez, Dn. Juan Blanco, and Dr. Celestino Lavergne, neighbors and witnesses.

N. B. I also want three Masses said for the repose of my soul, and alms given out of my own goods.

Juan Blanco
C. Lavergne

Signed: Juan Miges
Francisco Martinez
Antemi (?)
Pedro Pedesclaux

Revised Index to



St. Mary Parish Estates 1811 - 1900

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, No. 4)

Compiled by

*Mrs. Clyde Alpha, Mrs. Margery Laws Luke,
Mrs. Dorrie R. Richard, and Mary Elizabeth Sanders*

Edited and submitted by
Mary Elizabeth Sanders

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
7	J. Louri (Missing)	1814
361	Belony Louis/Louis Bellomy. Indexed as Belony Louis	1837
783	Joseph Louviere	1852
842	Demetile Louviere & Simonet Robichaud, her husband, both deceased	1854
961	Joseph Loughlin/Coughlin	1857
2070	Alcide Louviere	1866
2094	Marguerite Anals Louviere, wife of Theogene Louviere	1866
2122	Louise Felicite Louviere, wife of Gerald Moore	1867
2123	Mrs. Frederick Louviere, nee Marie Doralice Borel	1867
2475	Pierre Loustaneau	1883
2819	Alexis Jean Louis	1896
2008	Mrs. Eline Lucas, nee Elina Sinitiere, previously the wife of Louis Mindenmann	1862
2168	Eddie Luce	1869
2278	K. C. Luke. Indexed as Lake	1874
2632	John A. Lulker	1890
79	Henry Lyon (Missing)	1819
160	William Lyon	1828
245	Peyton Lynch	1833
578	Bernard Lynch	1846
2012	Aaron Lyle	1862
2016	Richard Lynch	1864
2584	Mrs. Joseph W. Lyman, nee Caroline G. Dungan	1888
MC		
2308	E. McAuliff, Emancipation. Note: Estate No. 2308 is the succession of George Taylor.	1875
2892	Mary McAbee	1898
206	DUncan McCloed/McLoed	1830
235	Barthelemy McCarty/Macarty	1832
352	Mrs. Miller W. McCraw, nee Emily M. Thomas, absentee owner (Not a succession.)	1837
651	Mrs. Robert McCarty/Macarty, nee Marie Irma Loisel	1849

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
800	Mrs. Ephraim McCollum, nee Olive A. Locey	1853
1024	Dennis McCarty/Macarty, vacant.	1860
1051	Mrs. John N. McCracken, nee Mary Ann Hartman	1860
2127	Robert K. McCarty/Macarty	1867
2137	Louise McCarty/Macarty, deceased minor daughter of Robert K. McCarty/Macarty & Marie Irma Loisel, his wife, both deceased.	1867
2242	James McCleary	1871
2267	James A. McCoy	1873
2775	Alfred McCoy	1895
2861	Charles P. McCan	1898
2872	James McCoy & Millie McCoy, his wife, both deceased.	1898
2377	Isam McDonald	1879
2532	William A. McDaniels	1886
5	W. McFhadon (Intestory & Appraisalment) (Missing)	1811
861	Stephen H. McGill	1854
2128	Barney McGonagel. No documents; only guide card.	1867
2302	M. McGareren (Missing)	1875
2964	Mac McGloin	1900
2479	Michel McHugh	1883
2833	Patrick McHugh	1897
1020	Watson McKerall	1859
2036	Webster McKerall	1862
2306	Martha McKerall, wife of Frank Thompson, widow in first marriage of William Winans Wall	1875
2388	Mrs. Wilson McKerall, nee Helen Catherine Houston	1875
2431	Wilson McKerall	1881
2594	Mrs. Wilson McKerall, nee Frances Gordy	1888
206	Duncan McLeod/McCloed	1830
314	Charles McLaughlin	1835
2722	Thomas G. McLaury	1894
493	Alzira McMurtry, wife of William Washington Wofford	1843
712	Elmira McMurtry, wife of Jacob Hartman	1850
827	Mrs. Robert M. McMillan/McMillen, nee Emma V./U. Smith	1853
985	Mrs. James McMurtry, nee Mary Jarrett/Charet/Charel	1859
2299	Robert N. McMillan/McMillen	1875
2253	Robert McVickers	1854
830	A. McWaters (Missing)	1854
2086	Andrew McWilliams & Pamela Garnhart, his wife. She was the surviving widow when the succession was opened. He died March 27, 1865; she was deceased by Jan. 2, 1867.	1866

M

235	Barthelemy Macarty/McCarty	1832
651	Mrs. Robert Macarty/McCarty, nee Marie Irma Loisel.	1849
1024	Dennis Macarty/McCarty, Vacant	1860
1063	Dr. Robert Mackay	1861
2127	Robert K. Macarty/McCarty	1867

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2137	Louise Macarty/McCarty, deceased minor daughter of Robert K. Macarty/McCarty & Marie Irma Loisel, his wife, both deceased.	1867
2145	Louis Maloz	1868
2191	Josephine Mallot, wife of Euphray Carlin	1870
2214	Clementina Mann	1871
2328	Louise & Mary Manzoni/Nanzoni	1877
2413	Mrs. Charles Maloz, nee Honorine Aucoin	1880
2447	J. Pierre de Mahalin	1881
2626	Octave J. Maindubourg	1890
2735	Robert Mahoney & Ann Mahoney, his wife, both deceased	1894
2912	James C. Mahon	1899
2913	Sina Hurse Mahoney	1899
2932	Robert Mahoney	1899
124	Joseph Martin	1823
179	Mrs. John C. Marsh, nee Eliza Ann Baldwin [SM II 112]	1829
241	William Marden	1833
320	Mrs. John C. Marsh, nee Euphemie Craig, widow in first marriage of William Stone [SM III 85]	1836
373	Marianne Pelagie/Pelagie Marianne, wife of Philippe Philippo, FPC	1838
628	Victor Martin	1846
823	V. A. Marsteller, Vacant	1853
968	Samuel R. Mardis	1858
1042	George Marsh	1860
1087	Ursin Marinette & Sylvanie Boutte, his wife, FPC	1862
2117	Mrs. Louisa Marshall	1867
2240	Mrs. Ernest Martina, nee Fannie E. Wikoff	1871
2241	Samuel F. Marks	1871
2270	Balthazard Martel, Jr.	1873
2464	Jerry Martin	1882
2484	Marie Louise Martin	1884
2564	D. Marcazal (Missing)	1887
2623	Mathew Marc. This estate is listed in the Index as the succession of J. Marshall, Jr.	1891
2653	Jacob Marshall, Jr. Index shows this succession as Estate No. 2623	1891
2713	Ellen Marcott, minor, deceased	1893
2788	Leonard Martin	1895
2827	Noel Marc	1897
2852	Patsy Marshall	1897
2869	John L. Marshall	1898
2873	William Martin. Indexed as Martill.	1898
2930	John Martin	1899
2949	Allen Marshall/Marsell	1900
113	Charles Masicot	1820
337	Magdeline Masse & Peter Esope Sem Fuselier, FPC, both deceased	1836
541A	William T. Mason	1844
556	Mrs. Edward L. Massey, nee Ruth Russel	1845
790	John Massena	1852
815	Delila Mason, the Widow Bearie/Beatie, Vacant	1853

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
938	Mrs. Thomas Maskell, nee Eliza D. Jenifer	1856
1012	Elizabeth Mason, widow of Francis Dancy	1859
2083	Mary Mason & Daniel Coleman, her husband, both deceased	1866
2326	Mordecai Massy, Vacant	1877
2779	John Mason	1895
2920	Louisa Masey, widow of William Henry Cissna	1899
429	Justin Materne	1840
587	Mrs. Simon C. Mathison, nee Eleanor Bowles	1846
741	Simon C. Mathison	1851
788	Michael Mathews	1852
2044	Mary Mathison, wife of John Carey	1866
2060	William H. Matthews	1866
2327	Abram Matthews	1877
2593	Herman Maurer	1888
2764	Edward Mathiew	1895
2810	Mrs. John Mattise, nee Josephine Rotolosi	1896
2979	Abraham Mathews	1900
166	Mrs. Samuel Charles Mayer, nee Marie Therese Boutte	1828
208	Mercelitte Maxent, wife of Louis de Feriet	1831
2010	Wyatt Maye/Moye	1862
2561	R. Mayer (Missing)	1887
2638	Terrence Mayo	1890
2785	Mrs. Michala Mazzeno, nee Laura Collins	1895
813	David E. Meade	1853
2811	Jules Meguet/Meguet	1896
477	Patrice Mendoza. Indexed as Patricia Mendoza.	1892
633	Mrs. Jean Mendoza, nee Isabella Orta	1848
639	Jean Mendoza	1848
832	William Menty/Minty & Eliza Gordon, his wife, both deceased	1854
833	Mrs. William Menty/Minty, nee Eliza Gordon	1854
963	Hortense Melidor, wife of Theodule Tourian, FWC	1857
2457	Emanuel Mendoza	1882
2709	Eugenie S. Mequet, widow of Lawrence Rombach	1893
2811	Jules Mequet/Meguet	1896
297	James Mercer	1835
975	Mary Ann Merryman, wife of Joseph W. Copper	1858
2103	Jean B. Meynard	1867
636	Marcelin Michel	1848
870	Mrs. Bernard Migues, nee Eleocadie Etie	1854
2471	John M. Migeot	1883
144	Mrs. Jacob Miller, nee Sophia Hoffman [SM 1 73]	1826
182	Jean-Baptiste Miller	1830
266	Estate No. 266 is indexed as Mulir	1834
225	Sophia Miller, wife of Jesse Tompkinson/Tom(b)linson	1832
356	Jacob Miller	1837
420	Robert Mills	1840
484	John Miller	1842
501	Margaret Miller, widow of Jean-Baptiste Copel/le	1843

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
521	Madeline Miller, widow of Pierre Carrentine	1844
539	Peter Miller	1844
607	Alexander Miller, minor son of Alexander Miller, deceased, and his wife, Elizabeth Stanley. (Not a succession)	1847
832	William Minty/Menty & Eliza Gordon, his wife	1854
833	Mrs. William Minty/Menty, nee Eliza Gordon	1854
847	Sydney H. Milliard	1854
856	Milo, FMC	1854
1038	Mrs. John W. Minor, nee Mary Ann Ling	1860
2020	Jean Millet/Willet	1863
2043	Jean Millet & Carmelite Norra, his wife. He died in 1863. She in 1865.	1863
2212	Fanny Miller	1871
2279	Milo	1874
2416	Joseph Miller	1880
2448	Adeline Miller & August Egloff, her husband, both deceased. Indexed as A. Egloff, wife of A. Miller	1881
2452	Charles Miller	1881
2462 1/2	George Milsl	1882
2513	Rudolph Miller	1885
2535	Fannie Millom & John T. Sanders, her husband, both deceased	1886
2630	Miles Miller	1890
2886	William Minor	1898
2936	Astride Mire	1899
396	Sarah Ann Mixer, wife of John Rice	1839
686	Susan Mixer, widow of William Rochel	1849
965	Frances Mixer, divorced wife of John B. Theall	1857
734	Marianne Angelique Monmarteaux, wife of Neal/Noel Vapaille	1851
855	Marie Adelaide Monie, wife of Alexander Langlinalis	1854
2512	Jean Isidore Monsarrat	1885
2550	Mrs. Charles Molina, nee Louisa Grillet	1886
21	L. Moore (Petition) (Missing) (Multiple listing) Since this was a petition only, it possibly was concerned with the second marriage (for each) of Lewis Moore, Sr. and Sarah Clark, widow of Solomon Andrus, which occurred June 10, 1812. See A III 143.	1813
135A	Mrs. Lewis Moore, Sr., nee Sarah Clark, widow in first marriage of Solomon Andrus	1824
202	Lewis Moore, Sr.	1831
575	James Mooney	1845
580	Mrs. Lewis Moore, nee Modeste Hebert	1846
730	Louisa Moore, wife of Michaux H. Carroll, widow in first marriage of Julien Lesassier	1851
773	Evariste Moore, Emancipation; minor son of Lewis Moore	1852
807	Lewis Moore	1853
851	Lewis C. Moore	1854
956	William L. Moore	1857
2122	Mrs. Gerald Moore, nee Louise Felicite Louviere	1867
2654	John J. Moore	1891

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2733	Mary A. Moore, wife of Frank B. Hudson	1894
2825	Aronella Moore, wife of Alexis Legnon	1897
29	Dr. J. G. Morris (Missing). The succession of Dr. James Gardner Morris. See SM I 12.	
268	John Morriss, Vacant	1814
550	Peter Mortimore	1834
551	Francisco Mora	1845
797	Mahala Morrison, wife of William Kader Cocke	1845
2820	Thomas Mora	1853
2972	John Morris	1896
744	Susan C. Moss, wife of Lorenzo D. Vinson	1900
766	Anderson Moss	1851
2010	Wyatt Moye/Maye	1852
2039	Anderson D. Moss	1862
2391	Azariah Moss. Indexed as Mase.	1864
2440	Claimed by Dumerville Olivier	1879,
2868	Roxana Moseby, wife of Alexander Degreat	1879
2907	George Moss and Henrietta Moss, his wife, both deceased	1898
163	Mrs. James Muggah, nee Julia Ann Robbins	1899
215	Mrs. Nicolas Mullain, nee Malain Allian/Aillain	1828
266	Jean-Baptiste Mulir. See Miller.	1832
290	Lorenzo Munson	1834
309	James Muggah	1835
635	Mrs. James M. Muggah, nee Elizabeth V. Patterson	1835
932	John Muggah	1848
933	Henry J. Muggah	1856
940	James M. Muggah	1856
1053	Margaretta Muellowney, wife of John Vetter	1857
2126	Charles R. Muggah	1860
2218	William S. Mullins	1867
2294	Richard W. Mullen	1871
2399	Mrs. Julia Muggah	1875
2649	Aravilla Muggah, wife of Thomas W. Tarleton	1879
146	John Murphy	1891
244	Mrs. John B. Murphy, nee Emma L. Taylor	1826
758	Donelson Caffery Murphy	1833
1094	John B. Murphy	1852
2898	Charles Murray	1862
		1899

N

600	Augustus Napp	1848
787	Christophe Navarre	
1025	William Junius Nash, Jr.	1852
2141	Mrs. William Junius Nash, nee Ann B. Bethel	1859
2328	Louise & Mary Nanzoni/Manzoni	1868
2919	Mrs. Oscar Naquin, nee Alexandrine Gary	1877
		1899

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2939	Betsy Nash & Samuel Bush, her husband, both deceased	1899
460	Thomas Newell	1841
944	Mrs. Charles Nettleton, nee Eliza Jane Nickelson (Not a succession)	1856
962	Olive Nelson, FWC	1857
995	Mrs. Arthur S. Nevitt, nee Mary M. Crichton	1858
1076	Edward Nelson, Vacant	1861
2473 1/2	Thomas W. Nelson & Calpurnia E. Laws, his wife, both deceased	1883
2702	Gilbert R. M. Newman & Sarah M. Newman, his wife, both deceased	1893
2730	Henrietta Julia Nerson/Nursen & James Fair Johnson, her husband, both deceased	1894
272	Rufus Nicholson/Nickelson	1834
371	Mathew Nimmo	1838
671	Abby Ann Nixon, widow of James Sanders, Sr.	1849
702	Thomas Nicholson	1850
714	Eliza Ellen Nimmo, wife of Jackson R. Nixon	1850
944	Eliza Jane Nickelson, wife of Charles Nettleton. (Not a succession)	1856
2310	Sarah Ann Nixon, wife of Robert W. Allen	1876
3	E. Noban (Inventory & appraisement) (Missing)	1811
154	Jacob Nofter/Nopper	1826
785	Maria Nolan, [2nd] wife of John Douglass Wilkins	1852
943	Thomas Nolan, Vacant	1856
6	Philo Norton (Missing)	1811
322	Magdeline Norra, wife of Stephen Barabino	1836
400	Daniel Northrop	1839
563	James S. Norris	1845
2043	Carmelite Norra & Jean Millet, her husband. He died in 1863, she in 1865.	1863
2611	Catherine Norris, wife of Edward Thomas	1887
2644	Peter Norman	1891
2731	Mrs. Joseph Norgress, nee Missouri A. Talley	1894
524	Gilbert Nowell	1844
2746	Charles E. Noveret	1894
2730	Henrietta Julia Nursen/Nerson & James Fair Johnson, her husband, both deceased	1894
O		
728	Mrs. Andrew O'Brien, nee Martha Collins	1850
840	Nancy O'Brien/Brien, widow of Joseph Berwick, widow in first marriage of _____ Ashlock.	1854
924	Serena O'Brien, widow of George Johnson	1856
950	Henry O'Kane	1857
952	John Jay O'Farrall. Index shows O. J. Ferrall.	1857
2232	Andrew O'Brien	1871
13	C. Olivier (Missing) Possibly the succession of Celeste Mathilde DeBlanc, wife of Charles Olivier DeVezin, who died Sept. 10 [or 19], 1811. See SM 15.	1812

(To Be Continued)

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STATUE OF EVANGELINE

*St. Martin de Tours Churchyard
St. Martinville, Louisiana*



Evangeline

Legend of Acadian Culture

by
Joe L. Cash

Fortunately for the Louisiana Cajuns, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow heard the Acadian legend and began writing what would become his *Evangeline* shortly before an age when the story would probably have been lost forever. Various American ethnic groups have lost much of their past when a modern invention such as radio has encouraged them to speak the same language and dialect, and when trade and commerce have tended to destroy the folk culture of an isolet area. Such was the case, in part, for the Louisiana Cajuns. Two things: the American attitudes about race and language in the early part of the twentieth century, and the rapid development of the oil and gas industry in South Louisiana (not to mention the construction of Interstate 10 between Houston and New Orleans), have moved the one-time remote Acadian French settlements of South Louisiana into the mainstream of American life. In some aspects, the industrial progress has been good, at least in an economical sense; but as for cultural diversity, the urbanization and the industrialization of Acadiana have, to some degree, diminished the older Cajun cultures as "foreigners" have infiltrated the parishes. This is not to say that the heritage is dead, however. When one visits such towns as Abbeville, St. Martinville, or Gueydan, he will likely hear a great deal more French spoken than English. And if he turns on his radio, he will probably hear everything from the national news to hit tunes in Cajun French. The real loss in the culture is seen in the diminishing folk traditions which are best preserved in an older oral tradition of lore.

Even though Longfellow was a northerner who never came to Louisiana, and his descriptions of the Louisiana landscape and of the Atchafalaya Swamp are often distorted into a second Eden, he is responsible for preserving one of the most important legends of the Acadian culture. It is true that the poem *Evangeline* is filled with errors; yet, with the errors pertaining to the physical aspects surrounding the early Cajuns and to the problems with meter, Longfellow did accomplish two very important things in his poem: he gave structure and form to a legend that would likely have been lost; and more important, he preserved the essence of the pioneering woman, wandering on the American frontier, whose virtues had reached the level of legendary proportions.

Longfellow first became aware of the story of the Acadian heroine, Evangeline, when a man named Horace Conolly told the story to Longfellow, Hawthorne, and Whittier. When Conolly finished telling the Evangeline story, Longfellow, then overcome with joy and emotion, remarked that "it was the best illustration of faithfulness and constancy of women that [he had] ever heard of or read."¹ The story involved not only the ideas of

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perseverance, but also the ideas of searching and wandering, too—a wandering that lasted longer than that of the Greek Odysseus.² The universal themes involving wandering, searching, constancy, and travel supplied ancient, irresistible themes for the poet. Conolly contended that Evangeline had set off for New England in search of her lover, Gabriel; but for Longfellow, New England was far too familiar a place for a second forest primeval. Longfellow had to move his wanderers to some remote place—just as Shakespeare had done in works like *Othello*; and he knew that after the *Grand Dérangement* the Acadians had wandered as far from their native soil as Louisiana.³

Through a careful reading of Longfellow's journals, we can see the almost day-by-day struggles that the poet encountered during the writing of the poem. He wrote in November, 1845: "Set about *Gabrielle*, my idyl in hexameter, in earnest. I do not mean to let a day go by without adding something to it, if it be but a single line."⁴ Two things are especially interesting in relation to this journal entry: first, Longfellow did sometimes rush through a composition; but he intended to make *Gabrielle* a special work. Second, the poem that he began as *Gabrielle* would soon have its title changed to *Evangeline*—a phenomenon which indicates that Longfellow, himself, had at first intended to write a story of a hero instead of a heroine. Two other bits of information from the journals reveal that: 1) Longfellow relied on Haliburton's *History of Nova Scotia* and other descriptive travel books (mainly of American scenery) for his poetic description;⁵ and 2) that he was greatly aided by Banvard's Moving Diorama of the Mississippi then being exhibited, which gave a truthful representation of the whole Mississippi River area.⁶ What better way than the Mississippi River to create a story of wandering and to move Evangeline out of New England way down into the second forest primeval of Louisiana.

At the same time Europe and America were beginning to be aware of an approaching women's suffrage movement, Longfellow was completing his Evangeline legend, and he seems never to have been caught up in any of the many social movements that were smoldering during his writing career. After reading various poems by Longfellow, one can hardly believe that the poet was even aware of the social unrest and especially the feminist movements of the mid- to late nineteenth century. His poetic imagination seems to have risen above the commonplace arguments of the time. Pious, rhymed didacticisms during the age (no doubt written by men) were often quoted in high seriousness. One such verse by an unknown author reads:

Man for the field, and woman for the hearth;
 Man for the sword, and for the needle she;
 Man with the head, and woman with the heart;
 Man to command and woman to obey;
 All else confusion.⁷

2. *Ibid.*, p. 102.

3. *Ibid.*

4. George Rice Carpenter, *Henry Wadsworth Longfellow* (1891; reprint ed., Boston, 1970), p. 102.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 103.

6. Arvin, *Longfellow*, p. 102.

7. Walter E. Houghton, *The Victorian Frame of Mind, 1830-1870* (New Haven, 1957), p. 348.

Even England's poet laureate, Alfred Lord Tennyson, in his poem "Vastness" took the masculine point of view in relation to feminist movements. Yet, in the same age, Longfellow was writing the very idealistic, romantic story in America with a heroine instead of a hero—in fact, he was writing the work that was shortly to make him the best-known English language poet of the century and the work which was probably the first good poem of any length on any American subject.

Almost every part of the poem is from the feminine point of view. *Evangeline* (the poem) is free of Hebraic-prophetic wrath, effects of violence, raw hardships, and fear. "The pervasive mood of the poem is one of tranquility, mildness, and peace—and not the agitation of action and danger."⁸ Much of the action "occurs at night, by moonlight, or at sunset." And if Longfellow happens to use full daylight, it is likely to be the warm, full sun at noon as it is in the beautiful scene in which the exiles moor their boat on the beach of an island in the Atchafalaya Swamp, where the air is faint "with the odorous breath of magnolia blossoms" and where the wanderers lie down to sleep beneath the boughs of a great cedar tree which is hung with trumpet vines and grape vines.⁹ The fierce hostility of nature which other American writers have made so much of is only at moments suggested in Longfellow's poem. It is the beauty and the picturesque charm of America coupled with history, myth, and legend, that Longfellow constantly evokes.

The story of *Evangeline* cannot be called history in the strict sense since it stands somewhere between myth and legend. (The simplest explanation for the development of the *Evangeline* story that I can think of is that it might be called history gone to seed.) The eighteenth century contended that myths were "narrative embodiments of a people's perception of deepest truths"; and "various modern writers have insisted on the necessity of myth as material with which the artists' works, in varying ways and degrees, have appropriated the old myths or created new ones as necessary substances to give order and a frame of meaning to their own personal perceptions."¹⁰ In a sense, Longfellow becomes the mythmaker with his *Evangeline* story. It is true that he heard the story from Conolly and that the *Evangeline* myth had existed from the Acadian Nova Scotian and early Acadian Louisiana days, but Longfellow filled in many details when he created the poem. Somewhere, there was probably a real woman (whatever her name) who searched for her lover after their displacement from Nova Scotia. It was the universality of the story which gave Longfellow the opportunity to create the whole myth. His original story which he got from Conolly was a repository of racial memories and a structure of consciously or unconsciously held values and expressions of the general beliefs of a specific social class within a particular race. Myth, itself, is non-literary, however. Myth is a formulation of the cosmic view of a people; and myth approaches its formulation not as representations of truth, but as a truth itself. "Myth" for the poet like Longfellow, was used as a primitive method to express something deeply felt which would prove to have universal responses—and it did.¹¹ The

8. Arvin, *Longfellow*, p. 104.

9. *Ibid.*

10. William Flint Thrall, et al., *A Handbook to Literature* (New York, 1960), p. 299.

11. *Ibid.*

collected letters of Longfellow reveal that both a Mrs. Norton and King Leopold of the Belgians had been moved by the poet's universality. A European friend of Longfellow wrote to him:

The scene on the Lake Atchafalaya, where the two lovers pass each other, Mrs. Norton considered so typical of life and so suggestive that she had a seal cut with the name upon it. Shortly afterward the king of the Belgians, Leopold, visiting her spoke of 'Evangeline' and asked her if she did not think that the word *Atchafalaya* was suggestive of experiences in life, and added that he was about to have it cut on a seal. To his astonishment she then showed him hers.¹²

Nothing more need be said about the popularity and the universality of *Evangeline*. It seems that most of the literate people in nineteenth-century Europe and America read the poem at least once and perhaps many times.

Although the *Evangeline* story reveals the use of many of the devices of myth, it had perhaps reached the level of legend, a more highly developed level than myth, by the time Longfellow heard it. A legend is a narrative or tradition handed down from the past. It exceeds the myth in that it has more historical truth and perhaps less of the supernatural. "Legends often indicate the lore of a people . . . and serve as . . . a partial expression of the racial or national spirit."¹³ The *Evangeline* story was no doubt a part of the Acadian national spirit by the time Longfellow wrote the poem, but it was Longfellow, the myth-maker, who finalized the legend by writing it down; and it was Longfellow who supplied the world with a story which would give international recognition to the Louisiana Acadians and particularly to one woman of that race. The myth had existed among the Acadians for more than 90 years when Longfellow wrote the poem, but it was the poem itself which so rapidly expanded and enhanced the expression of the Acadian spirit. The name "*Evangeline*" is not an Acadian name. It was Longfellow's conception. However, the loyal, faithful, merciful, patient *Evangeline* has inspired people in Louisiana to use her name for everything from a parish (*Evangeline Parish*),¹⁴ to a racetrack (*Evangeline Downs*), to a brand of bread (*Evangeline Maid*).

No doubt, the myth of the two lovers in search of each other had existed in Acadiana for about a hundred years before Longfellow finalized the story; and it is most probable that during those hundred years, many a mother told the story of the faithful and virtuous woman to her daughters. The Acadian woman was a pioneer, to say the least; and she likely found strength during hardships in the idealized myth of the woman we know as *Evangeline*. But had Longfellow not finalized the myth/legend as he did, much or all of the story might have been lost in these last hundred years. It is in the post-Longfellow era that we perhaps find the embodiment of the ideal for the Acadian woman emerging as a significant influence which has helped pave the way for the role of women in the last hundred years of Acadian culture.

12. Samuel Longfellow, *Life of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow with Extracts from His Journals and Correspondence*, 2 vols. (1891; reprint ed., Boston, 1968), II, 342-343.

13. Thrall, et al, *Handbook*, p. 256.

14. The parish was named when Imperial St. Landry was divided into two parishes. St. Landry and *Evangeline Parish*. The division and naming came after Longfellow published *Evangeline*.

Longfellow makes Evangeline so perfect, that she becomes a Christ pattern in the poem. He writes:

Many a youth, as he knelt in the Church and opened his missal,
Fixed his eyes upon her, as a saint of his deepest devotion;
Happy was he who might touch the hand or the hem of her garment!¹⁵

She is the gracious hostess on every occasion:

Yet under Benedict's roof hospitality seemed more abundant:
For Evangeline stood among the guests of her father;
Bright was her face with smiles, and words of welcome and gladness
Fell from her beautiful lips, and blessed the cup as she gave it.
(p. 30)

She is seen sitting near her father's door in Nova Scotia and Longfellow uses a whole catalogue of virtues to describe her character:

And from the fields of her soul a fragrance celestial ascended,—
Charity, meekness, love, and hope, and forgiveness, and patience!
(p. 35)

A little later, Longfellow continues his catalogue of virtues by describing Evangeline as:

Lowly and meek in spirit, and patiently suffering all things.
(p. 48)

Evangeline had spent her life searching for Gabriel, helping others, and achieving patience. Longfellow writes:

Patience and abnegation of self, and devotion to others,
This was the lesson a life of trial and sorrow had taught her.
Other hope had she none, nor wish in life, but to follow
Meekly, with reverent steps, the sacred feet of her saviour.
(p. 84)

It is at this point of the ultimate sacrifice of self that she finds Gabriel who is at the point of death. She has joined the Sisters of Mercy to help the dying during a severe epidemic.

15. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, *Evangeline: A Tale of Acadie* (1848; reprint ed., New York, 1948), p. 12. Hereafter, all references to the major work will be cited in the text of the article.

As Longfellow ends the poem with the "Epilogue," he establishes a time lapse of many years and describes the graves of the two lovers—side by side. Life goes on.

Daily the tides of life go ebbing and flowing beside them
Thousands of throbbing hearts, where theirs are at rest and forever,
Thousands of aching brains, where theirs no longer are busy,
Thousands of toiling hands, where theirs have ceased from their labors,
Thousands of weary feet, where theirs have completed their journey!
(pp. 90-91)

Longfellow not only preserved the legend of Evangeline for the Acadians, he gave the world a story with a very important message. It is Evangeline's journey through life that Longfellow establishes as a model for all mankind—a journey which through patience and long-suffering can bring reward at the end.



EVANGELINE OAK

St. Martinville, Louisiana

The 1875 Assessment Roll Of The Town Of Brashear

*by Donald J. Martin**

The costs of town government in the early years of Brashear,¹ St. Mary Parish, were slight when compared to the budgets of today; nevertheless, they were and are largely supported by a variety of taxes levied upon the people. Extant tax rolls deserve careful scrutiny by genealogist and local historian to glean the considerable evidence which is often contained therein. When the evidence is combined with the supporting evidence from other documents, the story it has to tell becomes an important contribution to the research being conducted.

The Morgan City Archives has recently accessioned a number of city tax rolls for the period 1872-1898. As in many jurisdictions, all of the records of tax assessments were compiled on the same set of rolls. Taxpayers were listed in alphabetical order by surname, with each individual and the taxable properties identified sufficiently to insure the collection of taxes from the right person.

The traditional use of tax records to replace missing census schedules is a valuable, but limited, application. While the use of one isolated tax roll as a substitute census does not demonstrate the real value of the rolls themselves, tax assessments, searched year by year over a long span of time, provide an annual picture of each household and its changing development in a way no other source discloses. The property descriptions given in the tax rolls are not infrequently more precise and easier to trace than that given in the relevant deeds, and the descriptions distinguish between persons of the same name. When correlated with deeds and successions, one can observe from year to year the property status of each person, and it becomes an easier task to discern which is which when a death or removal from the jurisdiction occurs.

Tax rolls contain so many variables that, unless one extracts complete sets of data from these records and corroborates the facts with other sources, a meaningful whole from the circumstantial evidence they present cannot be constructed. Two important variables in the rolls are (1) age at assumption of property title, and (2) length of residence. When a person's name appears in the assessment roll, one can be reasonably certain that the person is at least 21 years of age. Although a person may have lived in a locality for some time before property was acquired, an appearance on the poll tax roll for the first time would indicate that the person is, in the case of persons having the same name, either a person's son or daughter, nephew or niece, or relative (or is merely coincidental), or is newly moved into the jurisdiction.

The Town of Brashear/Morgan City has always experienced an unusually high percentage of transient residents. For this reason, annual tax rolls become even more important to the researcher. The 1875 assessment roll, selected for publication as being representative of those extant for that decade and as being of particular value in researching the early rapid development of the town, is made available for publication through the gracious consent of the Morgan City Archives.

*Dr. Martin is a research consultant at the Morgan City Archives.

1. The town of Brashear was incorporated March 8, 1860, and was named in honor of Dr. Walter Brashear from whose sugar plantation lots to form a townsite were auctioned in 1857. On February 8, 1876, the name of the town, upon petition by a numerous body of citizens, was changed to Morgan City to compliment Charles Morgan, railroad and steamship magnate who first dredged the Atchafalaya Bay Ship Channel.

Assessment Roll and List of immovable and other property in the Town of Brashear subject to taxes together with the amount of tax assessed thereon for year 1875.

Names of Property Owners	Number of Lots	No. of Square	Valuation	Horses & Mules	Meat Cattle
A					
Ater, Harrison	7	33	250.00		
" "	11	C	150.00		
B					
Boudereaux, B.	2	5	1000.00		
Bigler, John J.	10	13	200.00		
Brashear, C.	12	J	250.00		
Bounivante, P.	6	5	1000.00		
Burke, John	10	D	75.00		
Bourdier, Jac	2 & 9	6	1500.00		
" "	10	6	300.00		
" "	1 Sub	6	700.00		
Brown, J. M.	8	28	800.00		
Banton, Wesley	3	31	200.00		
Burke, Peter	$\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	33	500.00		
Bass, Edgar	3	D	400.00		
Bernard, John	3, 6 & 7	37	10.00		
Bourgeois, A. A.	Sub 5 & 4	6	1000.00		1 cow
Bourgeois, E. J.	Sub 5	6	700.00		
Bernheim, S.				ABSENT	
Buniff, A.	4 Sub	15	500.00		
Boyd, Adam	9	8	1000.00		

Valuation	Capital Stock Invested	Total Value of Property	Poll Tax	School Tax	Total Amount of Taxes
			1.00	1.00	4.00 Paid Apr 1880
		1000.00		2.50	10.00 Paid
		200.00	1.00	.50	2.00 Paid
		250.00	1.00	.62½	2.50 Paid Nov. '77
		1000.00	1.00	2.50	10.00 Paid
		75.00	1.00	.19	.75 Paid Nov. '77
	8.00	3300.00		8.25	33.00 Paid Town
		800.00	1.00	2.00	8.00 Paid
		200.00	1.00	.50	2.00 Paid Dec '77
		500.00	1.00	1.25	5.00 Paid Town April 1880
	500.00	900.00		2.25	9.00 Paid May '77
		1000.00	1.00	2.50	10.00 Paid
25.00		1025.00		2.32	10.25 Paid Town
		700.00	1.00	1.75	7.00 Paid
		400.00		1.00	4.00 Total Lost
		500.00		1.25	5.00 Paid
		1000.00		2.50	10.00 Paid Nov '77

Assessment Roll and List of immovable and other property in the Town of Brashear subject to taxes together with the amount of tax assessed thereon for year 1875.

Names of Property Owners	Number of Lots	No. of Square	Valuation	Horses & Mules	Meat Cattle
C					
Costello, May Mrs.					5 cows
Chotin, Paul	4	26	200.00		
" "	11 & 12	A	200.00		
Costello, Jas.	Sub	2	1500.00		
" "	4	5	700.00		
" Wm.	6	26	200.00		
Conklin, Mrs.					4 cows
Cardillac, A.	16	8	1000.00		
Clotier, A.	9 Sub	13	500.00		
" "	3	28	500.00		
Caheen, H.	5	20	1500.00		
Cougenheim, M.	4	14	700.00		
" "	1, 2, 6, and 7	1	4000.00		
" "	11	28	200.00		
" H.	1 and 8	39	1500.00		
Croker, M.					
Church, A. Estate	1 to 13	29	600.00		3 cows
D					
Doric Lodge No. 205	5	5	1000.00		

Valuation	Capital Stock Invested	Total Value of Property	Poll Tax	School Tax	Total Amount of Taxes
75.00				.19	.75
		200.00		.50	2.00 Paid Dec '77
		200.00		.50	2.00 Paid Nov '77
		1500.00		3.75	15.00 Paid Town
		700.00		1.75	7.00 Paid Town
		200.00		.50	2.00 Paid
100.00				.25 due	1.00 Paid City March 10, 1880
		1000.00		2.50	10.00 Paid
		1000.00	1.00	2.50	10.00 Paid
		1500.00	1.00	3.75	15.00 Paid Dec '77
1000.00		5900.00		14.75	59.00 Paid
		1500.00		3.75	15.00 Paid
500.00		500.00		1.25	5.00 Paid
		675.00		1.50	6.00 Paid 19/75
		1000.00		2.50	10.00

Assessment Roll and List of immovable and other property in the Town of Brashear subject to taxes together with the amount of tax assessed thereon for year 1875.

Names of Property Owners	Number of Lots	No. of Square	Valuation	Horses & Mules	Meat Cattle
Dupuis, M.	18	8	700.00		
" F.	$\frac{1}{2}$ 12 & 13	13	700.00		
DeBlanc, F. A.	14, 15 and	13	500.00		
	16	13	500.00		
Driscoll, T. A.	5	15	1000.00		1 cow
Daley, S. Mrs.	Sub	2	1200.00		
" " "	Sub	2	200.00		
" " "	Sub	2	100.00		
Darral, C. B.	5 & 12	34	800.00		
" " "	1, 3, 4, & 14	34	2200.00		
" " "	9, 10, 11, 12,	32	500.00		
	and 13				
Ditch, O.	3, 4, 5, 6, 7,	J	1500.00	4 horses	
	8 and 9				
" "					6 cows
E					
Esp, Henry	$\frac{1}{2}$ 4	38	150.00		
Ehrmann, A.	$\frac{1}{2}$ 10	1	500.00		
Eaves, A. E.					
F					
Fowler, M. Mrs.	Sub	2	1000.00		

Valuation	Capital Stock Invested	Total Value of Property	Poll Tax	School Tax	Total Amount of Taxes
30.00		700.00	1.00	1.75	7.00 Paid
		700.00	1.00	1.75	7.00 Paid
		500.00	1.00	1.25 paid	5.00 Paid
		1030.00	1.00	2.58	10.30 Paid Apr '77
		1500.00	Bid Town	3.75	15.00 Town
150.00 100.00		3500.00	1.00	8.75	35.00 paid
		1650.00		4.12½	16.50 p ^d
		100.00		.25	1.00 p ^d
1000.00 100.00		150.00		.37½	1.50 C.H. St.Clai
		1500.00		3.75	15.00 Paid Nov '77
			1.00	.25	1.00
		1000.00		2.50 due	10.00 Paid Town

Assessment Roll and List of immovable and other property in the Town of Brashear subject to taxes together with the amount of tax assessed thereon for year 1875.

Names of Property Owners	Number of Lots	No. of Square	Valuation	Horses & Mules	Meat Cattle
Flanagan, J. Mrs.	Sub.	4	400.00		
Fendell, Fritz	6 and 13	25	1500.00		
Falgot, St. Jas.	7	28	600.00		
Falgot, Octave	13	28	400.00		
Falgot, A.	14	3	300.00		
Fontaine, F.	7	3	1500.00		
Francioni, N.					
Franciois, Benj.	12	H	400.00		
Freeman, Z. Mrs.	1	7	1000.00	Pierre	
G					
Gathright, Z. P.	3 & 8	1	1200.00		
" " "	7	14	150.00		
" " "	8 & 9	A	150.00		
Gorham, Geo.	8	37	500.00		
Gougenheim, L.	7	4	1200.00		1 cow
Gremaud, D.	4	3	2000.00		1 cow
" "	6 & 7 Sub	7	1500.00		
Gounar, V.	9	5	150.00	2 mules	
" F. A. Mrs.	7	15	1500.00		4 cows
Giroux, X.	6	28	750.00		
Gray, W. H.	1	14	1000.00		
Gray, Frank	2	16	200.00		
Green, Wm.	10	J	200.00		

Valuation	Capital Stock Invested	Total Value of Property	Poll Tax	School Tax	Total Amount of Taxes
		400.00		1.00	4.00 Paid T.
		1500.00	1.00	3.75	15.00 Paid
		600.00	1.00	1.50	6.00 Paid
		400.00	1.00	1.00	4.00 Pd.
		300.00	1.00	.75	3.00 Pd.
	1500.00	3000.00	1.00	7.50	30.00 Paid
	250.00	250.00	1.00	.62½	2.50 Paid
		400.00	1.00	1.00	4.00 Paid
Francioni		1000.00		2.50	10.00 Paid
			1.00		
		1500.00		3.75	15.00 Paid May '77
		500.00	1.00	1.25	5.00 Paid Town
25.00	500.00	1725.00	1.00	4.31¼	17.25 Paid
25.00					
		3525.00		8.81¼	35.25 Paid
150.00		300.00	1.00	.75	3.00 Paid
100.00		1600.00		4.00	16.00 Paid
		750.00	1.00	1.88	7.50 Paid
	500.00	1500.00	1.00	3.75	15.00 Paid
		200.00	1.00	.50	2.00 Paid Nov '77
		200.00	1.00	.50	2.00 Paid

(To Be Continued)

The Public Land Sales of Southwest Louisiana, 1821 ~ 1856

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, No. 4)

by Glenn R. Conrad

Date	Purchaser	Parish	Township & Range	Section	Quantity (acres)
August 4, 1836	Auguste J-B. Fontenot	St. Landry	4S, 2E	N½, SE¼, 35	80
"	Marcelite J. Fontenot, Widow Valerien Lafleur	"	4S, 2E	S¼, NW¼, 35	80
"	John Deville	"	5S, 2E	Frac. Sec. 8	66
"	Laurent Dupre, Sr.	"	5S, 3E	Frac. Sec. 50	151
"	Francois Breaux	Lafayette	9S, 4E	W½, SE¼ & SE¼, SW¼, Sec. 28	120
"	Augustin L. Fontenot	St. Landry	4S, 2E	Lot 4, Sec. 33	80
"	Francois Breaux	Lafayette	9S, 4E	NW¼, Sec. 28	160
August 5, 1836	William H. Gray	St. Landry	6S, 3E	Frac. Sec. 5	58
August 9, 1836	Ursin Hebert, Jr.	Lafayette	9S, 4E	W½, NE¼, Sec. 32	79
"	Samuel Holly	St. Landry	6S, 3E	SE¼, NE¼, 10 & SW¼, NW¼, Sec. 10	80
"	Valmont Hebert	Lafayette	9S, 4E	SE¼, SE¼, Sec. 29	40
"	Charles Bergeron	"	9S, 4E	W½, NE¼, Sec. 29	80
"	Alexandre Mouton & Charles Martin	"	9S, 4E	E¼, SE¼, Sec. 8 & SW¼ & SE¼, NE¼, 17 & W½, SE¼, 17	235
"	Alexandre Mouton & Charles Martin	"	9S, 4E	N½, 9 & E¼, SE¼, 4	412
"	Joseph Daigle, Jr.	St. Landry	6S, 2E	Lot 3, Sec. 34 & N½, SW¼, 35 & SE¼, NW¼, Sec. 35	201
"	Henderson Taylor	Lafayette	9S, 4E	NW¼, & N¼, SW¼, Sec. 20	243
August 10, 1836	Olivier Boudreau	"	9S, 4E	E¼, NW¼, Sec. 29	80
"	Francois Breaux	"	9S, 4E	NE¼, SE¼, Sec. 28	40
"	Alexandre LeBlanc	"	9S, 4E	NE¼, NE¼, Sec. 19	40
August 11, 1836	Louis Fusilier	St. Landry	5S, 2E	Lots 1 & 8, Sec. 20	80
"	Michel L. Deville	"	5S, 2E	Lot 13, Sec. 15	40
August 15, 1836	Orillien Breaux	Lafayette	9S, 4E	NE¼ & N¼, SE¼, 30 & S¼, SE¼, Sec. 19	322
"	Philip P. Fontenot	St. Landry	5S, 2E	Lot 3, Sec. 17	84
August 23, 1836	James, Thomas, & David Morgan	"	4S, 4E	W½, NE¼, 59 & W½ SE¼, 59 & E¼, NW¼ & SW¼, Sec. 59	320
August 29, 1836	Eliza M. Parrott	St. Landry	6S, 3E	Lots 2 & 3, Sec. 25	176
September 2, 1836	William Kilgore	St. Mary	14S, 8E	Lots 3 & 9, Sec. 8 & Lots 9, 10, 13, 14, Sec. 10	242

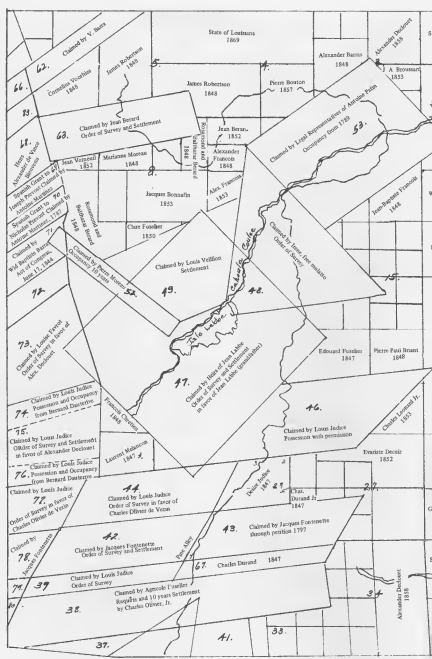
Date	Purchaser	Parish	Township & Range	Section	Quantity (acres)
September 5, 1836	Joseph Guillory, Jr.	St. Landry	6S, 2E	Lot 1, Sec. 29	126
September 7, 1836	Jean S. Hebert	Lafayette	9S, 4E	NE¼, SE¼, Sec. 29	40
September 9, 1836	Joseph Sonier	"	9S, 4E	E¼, SW¼, Sec. 29	80
September 14, 1836	Michel Lejeune (?)	St. Landry	6S, 3E	Lot 1, Sec. 4	149
September 15, 1836	Valerie Bailey & James S. Whittington	Lafayette	9S, 4E	Lot 2, Sec. 27	80
September 19, 1836	Joseph Hebert	"	10S, 5W	SW¼, 12	163
"	Lemont Darbonne & George Simon, Jr.	St. Landry	6S, 2E	Lots 3 & 4, Sec. 13	160
September 29, 1836	Moses Littell & Theophilus Collins	St. Landry	4S, 4E	Irreg. Secs. 2 & 3	275
"	Thomas Lewis	"	6S, 3E	Lot 2, Sec. 13	158
October 3, 1836	Joseph Sonier	Lafayette	9S, 4E	SE¼, SW¼, Sec. 30 & NE¼, NW¼, Sec. 31	80
"	Jean-Bte. Dejean	St. Landry	7&6, S, 5E	Secs. 15 & 35	374
October 8, 1836	Louis Cormier	Lafayette	9S, 4E	SE¼, SE¼, Sec. 18	39
"	Louis Breaux	"	9S, 4E	NW¼ & N¼, SW¼, 30 & S¼, SW¼, Sec. 19	323
November 14, 1836	Antoine J. Fontenot	St. Landry	5S, 2E	Lot 7, Sec. 15	40
November 15, 1836	Placide Fontenot	"	5S, 2E	Lot 9, Sec. 14	40
November 22, 1836	Lufroi Bonvillain	St. Mary	13S, 7E	Lots 7 & 8, Sec. 43	81
November 26, 1836	William Kilgore	"	14S, 8E	Lots 1 & 2, Sec. 11	81
November 28, 1836	John Chevis, Jr.	St. Landry	6S, 2E	NW¼, 25	138
December 2, 1836	John Moore	St. Mary	14S, 8E	N¼, SW¼, Sec. 12	80
"	"	"	14S, 8E	Lots 4 & 5, Sec. 7	80
December 10, 1836	Manuel Henry	St. Landry	5S, 2E	Lot 2, Sec. 2	86
December 23, 1836	William Moore	"	6S, 2E	Lot 4, Sec. 1	140

At this point, the record of sales ends at the bottom of a page. The next page begins with sales in July 1837. Because the pages are not numbered and are not bound, it is impossible to determine whether there were sales between January and July 1837 or whether the pages are missing. The lack of sales during his period is probably explained by the financial Panic of 1837.

July 6, 1837	Patrick Harnus (?)	St. Martin	9S, 7E	Lot 6, Sec. 3	103
August 2, 1837	Jean-Bte. Demaret	St. Landry	4S, 3E	Sec. 50	139
"	François Duplessis	St. Martin	9S, 7E	Lot 1, Sec. 11	96
August 9, 1837	Basil Crow	Lafayette	9S, 4E	Frac. Secs. 37, 40, 68, 69, & 70	1,731
August 10, 1837	Philip Andrepont	St. Landry	5S, 3E	Lot 2, Sec. 30	158
"	Vincent Cavillier	St. Mary	14S, 8E	W¼, NW¼, Sec. 15	81
August 21, 1837	Douglas Wilkins (of Mississippi)	St. Mary	14S, 8E	Lots 1, 2, 9, 10, Sec. 7; W¼, NW¼, Sec. 20; Frac. Sec. 21	831
September 6, 1837	Michel Prudhomme	St. Landry	6S, 4E	Frac. Sec. 17	257
September 15, 1837	John Overton	"	3S, 3E	Frac. Sec. 68	67
March 12, 1838	John Lee	St. Landry	3S, 3E	Lot 2	170
March 17, 1838	François Leleux	St. Martin	12S, 6E	SE Frac ¼, Sec. 29	119

Date	Purchaser	Parish	Township & Range	Section	Quantity (acres)
Mar. 17, 1838	Francois Leleux	St. Landry	3S, 4E	N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1	81
March 17, 1838	Onezime Leleux	"	3S, 4E	E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1	81
March 17, 1838	Jean-Bte. Ragaud	"	6S, 5E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 49	59
March 22, 1838	Alfred Stansbury	St. Mary	13S, 6E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2	40
March 22, 1838	Alfred Stansbury	"	13S, 6E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 3 & SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 3	80
March 22, 1838	Moyse Hebert	Lafayette	9S, 4E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 33	153
March 23, 1838	Alexander Biles	St. Landry	3S, 3E	Lot 1	139
March 27, 1838	Henry Hargroder	"	3S, 3&4E	Lot 83	166
March 27, 1838	Edmund Johnson, Jr.	"	3S, 3&4E	Lot 84	169
March 27, 1838	Cyprien Dupre	"	6S, 3E	Lot 3, Sec. 2	80
May 1, 1838	Adam Black & Mary Holmes	St. Martin	10S, 11E	Lot 5, Sec. 28	53
May 3, 1838	Hypolite Guidry & Celeste Delafosse	St. Landry	8S, 6W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 14	160
"	Hypolite Guidry	"	3S, 3E	Lot 78, Sec. 44	126
"	Celeste Delafosse	"	3S, 3E	Lot 79, Sec. 43	117
May 5, 1838	Elizabeth Sandefur	St. Landry	3S, 3E	Lot 67, Sec. 55	165
"	Garrique Flaujac	"	3S, 3E	Lot 73, Sec. 49	168
"	Charles Martin	Lafayette	9S, 4E	S $\frac{1}{2}$, Lot 2, Sec. 14	40
May 9, 1838	Joseph, Eloi Derouen & Simon Girouard	St. Mary	13S, 6E	Lot 4, Sec. 20	147
May 11, 1838	Simeon Patout	"	13S, 7E	W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 33	80
May 14, 1838	Philip Stagg	St. Landry	4S, 3E	Lots 1, 2, 3, Sec. 46	308
"	Etienne Fusilier	"	3S, 3E	Lot 27, Sec. 74	166
May 15, 1838	Michel Patin & Martin LeBlanc	St. Landry	9S, 7W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 29	159
May 28, 1838	William Gray	"	6S, 3E	Lot 1, Sec. 23	124
June 4, 1838	Jacques Derouen, Sr., & Jacques Derouen, Jr.	St. Mary	13S, 6E	Lot 3, Sec. 20	108
June 29, 1838	Augustin Jeansonne	St. Landry	6S, 3E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 21	40
"	Joseph Lavergne, Jr.	"	6S, 3E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 21	40
July 16, 1838	Eloi Doucet	"	6S, 3E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 32	40
July 19, 1838	St. Germain Ellender & Pierre Vincent	St. Landry	10S, 10W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 35	161
"	Treville Aucoin & Pantalle Landry	"	10S, 10W	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 36	161
"	Treville Aucoin & Pantalle Landry	"	3S, 4E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 23	162
"	Antoine Romero, Jr.	St. Mary	13S, 7E	Lots 8 & 11, Sec. 11	80
"	Joseph Basso, Sr., & Joseph Basso, Jr.	"	15S, 12E	Lot 26	176
"	Joseph Basso, Sr., & Joseph Basso, Jr.	"	7S, 1W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28	161
July 27, 1838	Louis Mensmer (?)	St. Landry	4S, 4E	Lot 4, Sec. 69	40
"	Gabriel Berzat	"	4S, 4E	Lot 8, Sec. 69	35
"	Francois Vige	"	5S, 3E	Sec. 86	275
August 4, 1838	Alexandre Begnaud	Lafayette	9S, 4E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 20	40

Date	Purchaser	Parish	Township & Range	Section	Quantity (acres)
August 8, 1838	Guillaume Lalande	St. Landry	6S, 5E	Sec. 47	81
August 13, 1838	Margaret Ring	St. Mary	15&16S, 12E	Lot 29	96
"	Meshaux M. Carroll	"	16S, 12E	Lots 1, 2, 5, 6	179
August 16, 1838	Jesse Andrus	St. Landry	4S, 4E	Lots 2 & 3, Sec. 56	108
August 21, 1838	George Perkins	"	9S, 11W	W½, NE¼, Sec. 9	79
September 1, 1838	Lastie Guillory	"	3S, 3E	Lot 61, Sec. 61	170
"	Donat Guillory	"	3S, 3E	Lot 21, Sec. 80	173
"	Lastie Guillory	"	3S, 3E	Lot 18, Sec. 83	173
"	Perine Fruge	"	3S, 3E	Lot 17, Sec. 84	168
September 5, 1838	Zenon Guillory	"	3S, 3E	Frac. Sec. 36	120
"	Jean Blaize & Hilaire Doucet	"	7S, 1W	SE¼, Sec. 21	162
"	Jean Blaize	St. Mary	15S, 12E	Lots 3 & 4, Sec. 36	88
"	Hilaire Doucet	St. Landry	3S, 3E	Lot 59, Sec. 63	86
September 8, 1838	Joseph Guillory	"	3S, 3E	Lot 20, Sec. 81	165
"	Baptiste Guillory	"	3S, 3E	Lot 23, Sec. 28	141
September 11, 1838	Honore Fusilier	"	3S, 3E	Lot 19, Sec. 82	173
"	Cezair Lafleur, Jr.	"	3S, 3E	Lot 66, Sec. 56	163
September 19, 1838	Joseph M. Romero & Antoine Romero	St. Mary	13S, 7E	Lot 6, Sec. 11	80
September 24, 1838	Thomas Haly	St. Landry	3S, 3E	Lot 64, Sec. 58	168
"	John Morris	St. Mary	15S, 12E	lot 13	175
September 28, 1838	Alexis P. Fruge	St. Landry	3S, 3E	Lot 26, Sec. 75	148
September 29, 1838	John Woods, Jr.	"	3S, 4E	NE¼, Sec. 1	163
October 4, 1838	Eloi J. Derouen	St. Martin	12S, 6E	Lot 3, Sec. 32	92
October 5, 1838	Antoine Soileau	St. Landry	3S, 3E	Lot 24, Sec. 77	114
October 8, 1838	Ursin Manuel	St. Landry	5S, 2E	Lots 15, & 16, Sec. 20	62
"	Jacques Charlot	"	6S, 3E	NE¼, NW¼, Sec. 15	40
October 10, 1838	George Sorier, Jr.	"	6S, 3E	NE¼ NW¼, Sec. 19	40
October 11, 1838	William Kilgore	St. Mary	14S, 8E	Lots 3, 4, 9, Sec. 11	121
October 13, 1838	Isaac E. Page	St. Landry	4S, 7E	Frac. Sec. 1	12
October 15, 1838	Ursin Manuel	"	5S, 2E	W½, NE¼, Sec. 26	80
October 27, 1838	John Woods, Sr.	"	3S, 4E	SW¼, Sec. 10	162
November 2, 1838	Namfet Sanderfer	"	3S, 3E	Lot 63	166
"	John West	"	3S, 3E	Lot 62	164
"	Samuel Bundick	"	3S, 3E	Lot 60	172
November 6, 1838	Cupid Hawkins	"	3S, 4E	E½, SW¼, Sec. 1	80
November 17, 1838	Hardy Coward	"	9S, 11W	NE¼, NE¼, Sec. 12	80
"	Richard Coward	"	9S, 11W	NW¼, Sec. 9	159
"	Needham Coward	"	9S, 11W	NE¼, Sec. 11	160
"	Rus Perkins	"	9S, 11W	NE¼, Sec. 8	160
"	John Jereau & William Goings	"	9S, 11W	NW¼, Sec. 10	160
November 23, 1838	Henry W. Peebles	St. Mary	13S, 7E	Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, Sec. 43	141
"	Henry W. Peebles	"	14S, 8E	Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, Sec. 11	244
"	"	"	14S, 8E	W½, SW¼, Sec. 10	80



SETTLEMENT OF TOWNSHIP 10 S., R 7 E.

By Gertrude C. Taylor



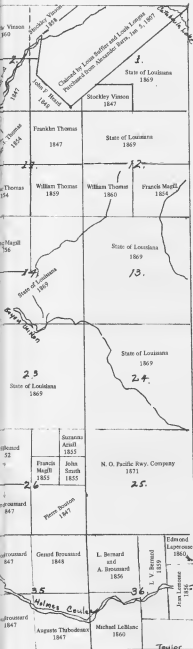
Township 10 South, Range 7 East lies east of Bayou Teche in St. Martin Parish, its western boundary being the back part of the first 40 arpents of land grants and claims along the bayou. Its east boundary borders the Atchafalaya Basin; therefore, in early years much of this land was subject to annual inundation. Extending north from the southwest corner of the township, the claim of the Catholic Church of St. Martinville, to Section 74 and eastward across the map, was part of the French concession to Bernard Dauterive. This part was returned to the royal domain with the land regulation of Governor O'Reilly in 1770 and was almost immediately occupied and petitioned for by those to whom the land title was certified after 1807.

Public land sales in the township did not begin until 1847, and most of the cultivable land was sold by 1860. The township, strictly rural, contains a number of landmarks. Besides the land originally claimed by Dauterive, parts of two original Spanish land grants are situated on the west line: the grants to Joseph and to Pierre Nicholas Prevost (sections 69 and 70). Isle Labbé (Section 47) is part of the original land claims of Jean Labbé. Lake Catahoula is in the northeast corner; the road to Coteau Holmes is in the southeast corner.

On the boundary between sections 42 and 43 (southwest corner) is Pine Alley or Bancker Plantation, the scene of the reputedly fantastic wedding reception of the two daughters of Jerome Charles Durand. Records show that Durand, a merchant from France, made his first land acquisition in the township March 31, 1843, when he purchased Section 78 and adjoining section (16 arpents fronting the east side of Bayou Teche) from Jacques Judice, who had purchased it from the heirs of Jacques Fontenette. In November that year he bought from Marguerite Celina Judice, widow of Joseph Olivier de Vezin, 11 arpents front by 40 arpents depth and 2 arpents front by 80 arpents depth (sections 77 and 44). When public land sales opened up in 1847, Durand bought Section 67. The next year he bought Section 39 (the second 40-arpent depth from Bayou Teche) from Louis Judice, who had acquired it from his father's succession in 1820. In 1852 Durand added Section 43 to his holdings, and in 1853, Section 42, both tracts being purchased from the heirs of Jacques Fontenette.

In 1865 Durand bought from Charles and Darcourt Landry Section 79 and the adjoining section in the next township. This tract, the original land claim of Joseph Landry, extended Durand's plantation to approximately 30 arpents front on the east side of Bayou Teche by a depth of 120 arpents.

Thus, by 1870, the year of his daughters' wedding, Durand had a plantation of several thousand acres, an alley of pines, a dwelling house, sugar mill, and many other improvements, but, like his neighbor, Alexander Decloset, and many other plantation owners from whom the war had taken its toll, Durand was heavily in debt. Soon after his death in November 1870, his property passed into the hands of his creditor, George W. Bancker of New Orleans. Henceforth, the plantation bore his name.



William Bundick

Man of Many Endeavors

by
Albert Tate, Jr.*

William Bundick, a native of the Cape Charles area of Virginia (Northampton and Accomack Counties), arrived with his first known wife, Mary Hay, in the Spanish Opelousas District in 1780. This couple had seven surviving children, with many descendants in Southwest Louisiana and various counties of Texas. In about 1797, he entered into his second union with Hessina (Hessy) Barker; most of their six children migrated to Texas, where their descendants now live. His children by both wives are the ancestors of all Bundicks so far found in Louisiana and Texas through the late 1800s. Prior to his death in 1810, Bundick had acquired several large tracts of land in the Spanish Opelousas and Attakapas districts, where he principally engaged in rather extensive cattle operations, although for a period he raised tobacco on the Red River in the Spanish Rapides district. He may also have run a ferry across Atchafalaya Bay to Terrebonne from his holdings on the Bayou Salé in the Attakapas district.

Spanish and American Records of William Bundick

William Bundick had arrived in the Spanish Opelousas post area by April 22, 1780, when his first known child was baptized at the St. Landry Catholic Church at Opelousas, Louisiana. These church records reflect the birth of eight other children to him and Mary Hay between 1782 and 1796,¹ seven of whom survived until adulthood. He also appears

1. Bundick Family Records at St. Landry Catholic Church, Opelousas, Louisiana (In these records, "Bundick" is sometimes spelled as "Bundique."): (a) Baptism of *Angelique* at age of 7 months, April 22, 1780, v. 1, p. 32; (b) Baptism of *Guillermo* (William), two years old, Feb. 15, 1784, v.1, p. 45; (c) Baptism of *Phelipe*, b. Aug. 1783, on Feb. 15, 1784, v.1, p. 45; (d) Death of child (unidentified) at age of 6 days, Oct. 28, 1785, Original Acts folio, p. 21, No. 2.

The next five baptisms, (e) through (i), all occurred at that church on October 16, 1797, and are recorded at v.1, pp. 185-186: (e) *Ysabela Maria* (Mary Elizabeth), b. October 10, 1786; (f) *Jorge* (George) (no age shown; but b. in 1788, as fixed by Spanish and American census records; (g) *Roberto* (no age shown; but b. 1792-1794, as fixed by age-bracketing of Spanish American censuses; (h) *Carlos* (Charles) (no age shown; but eighteen years old in April, 1811 estate, see note 5 below); (i) *Mathilde* (no age shown; but 16 years old in estate proceeding April 3, 1811, see note 5).

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at New Iberia in a list of "foreigners" (British and German inhabitants) in the Opelousas-Attakapas-New Iberia areas of May 15, 1781.² Five children of his second marriage to Hessina Barker, baptized in the St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church in St. Martinville, were born between 1799 and 1810, after Bundick had moved from his lands in Bayou Chicot, in the Opelousas district (present-day Evangeline Parish) to his holdings on the Bayou Teche in the Attakapas district (present-day St. Mary Parish).³ He appears on the 1785 Opelousas post militia list, in the Opelousas censuses of 1788 and 1796 showing him to own land and slaves in the Bayou Chicot area, and in the Rapides post census of 1792, to which he had apparently gone in 1790 or so, to raise tobacco on Red River grants.⁴

William Bundick was apparently an educated and literate man. The inventory of his Attakapas property,⁵ taken shortly after his death in 1810,⁶ shows eight books in his li-

2. Glenn R. Conrad, "Friend or Foe?: Religious Exiles at the Opelousas Post in the American Revolution," *Attakapas Gazette*, XII (1977), 137-140.

3. Records of the St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church, St. Martinville, La. (surname spelled as "Bundick," "Bundick," "Bondic," "Bondic"): (a) *Emelia* (Amelia), b. Jan. 21, 1799, btz. Feb. 23, 1800, Book 5, No. 222 (signed, "William Bundick," as father, and "William Bundick Son" as godfather); (b) *Marcel* (Marcellus), b. June 16, 1800, btz. Sept. 20, 1801, Book 5, No. 401; (c) *Marie* (Mary), b. Aug. 28, 1802, btz. Sept. 4, 1803, Book 6, No. 70; (d) *Samuel* (Borne), b. May 19, 1808, baptism undated (before 1810, v.6A, No. 231 (baptism at home of William Bundick [Sr.], father described as "William Bondic pere"; baptized at same place and date as was Etienne, son of "William Bondic fils", the latter described as the son of "William Bondic" and "marie here (Mary Hay) of South Carolina," Etienne being born Nov. 4, 1807; Book 6A, No. 232; (e) *Thomas*, b. Feb. 5, 1810, btz. Sept. 20, 1811, Book 6, No. 1082.

4. The Spanish records referred to are in the *Papeles Procedentes de Cuba* (PPC) of the Archivo General de Indias at Seville, Spain. They are on microfilm at the Center for Louisiana Studies, University of Southwestern Louisiana. Except for the 1792 Rapides census, all have been translated and abstracted in Jaquetin K. Voorhies, comp., *Some Late Eighteenth Century Louisiana* (Lafayette, 1973). The citation below will refer to the "legajo" (bundle) number of the PPC in which the document is found and, where appropriate, to the Bundick reference in Voorhies. These records are:

(a) Militia roll for the Opelousas post, July 30, 1785, legajo 187-A-2 (Voorhies, *Louisianians*, pp. 412-414);

(b) Opelousas post general census in the year 1788, legajo 2361 (Voorhies, *Louisianians*, pp. 321-341. The census report indicates the number of persons per household, by gender and age classifications.);

(c) Census of the Rapides post for the year 1792, Jan. 14, 1792, legajo 205, folio 648 et seq. (This lists each member of the household by name and age group.)

(d) General census of Opelousas, May 1796, legajo 2364 (Voorhies, *Louisianians*, pp. 345-363; This census lists the number of persons in households by sex and age classifications.).

Bundick apparently travelled for appreciable periods between his extensive landholdings. Although enumerated as in the Rapides census of 1792, William Bundick is also listed in 1791 as among the residents of Opelousas who subscribed funds to remove an obstruction to navigation on the Atchafalaya River below Bayou Courtableau. Vidrind, "Concerning Navigation of the Plaquemine and the Chafalaya and the Blockage of Bayou Courtableau," *Louisiana Genealogical Register*, XXVIII (March, 1981), 50. Although he was enumerated at Bayou Chicot in the 1796 Opelousas census, only the "femme (wife) Bundick" (owning 20-arpent frontage) is listed in the 1793 Spanish land census of that area. DeVille, "Land Census of the Inhabitants of the Opelousas Post, 1793," *Louisiana Genealogical Register*, VII (March, 1960), 8; (June, 1960), 26-27. (Unfortunately, the source of this land census, translated from the French, is not given.)

5. Estate of William Bundick, No. 88, Clerk of Court, St. Martin Parish, Louisiana, being an inventory of the decedent's property in the Parish of Attakapas (St. Martin) taken April 3, 1811, showing William Bundick, Jr. as curator of the minors, Charles, age 18, and Mathilda, age 16. (Robert, although still under twenty-one, needed no curator, since he had been emancipated into majority by his marriage earlier that year.)

6. The St. Martin estate proceedings of April 3, 1811 (see above, note 5), indicate that it is supplementary to a St. Landry estate proceeding (not yet located) opened when William Bundick died there. The St. Landry (Opelousas County)

brary (unusual for a recent-frontier household at that time), including two volumes on navigation, a treatise on surveying, and a two-volume *Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*. (The latter was appraised at \$40; the value of this work may be judged by the fact that his 640 arpent tract on the Bayou Teche was appraised at \$1,000, and his two adult slaves at \$400 and \$375 respectively.) His inventoried possessions included a surveyor's compass, chain, and plotting instruments (along with the treatise on surveying, appraised at \$80). His flourishing signature is that of an educated man. (See the document cited in note 3, for example.) The navigation books may reflect a seafaring background.

Following transfer of Louisiana to the United States in 1803, American land-title confirmations of his ownership corroborate rather extensive acquisitions of land during Spanish times (and these of course do not reflect other lands he had acquired and disposed of before American sovereignty, such as his tracts on the Red River, 1789-1793). Bundick's holdings as confirmed in American times included: 800 arpents on Bayou Chicot (about 670 acres), acquired by him in 1787; 1,375 acres on Bayou Cocodrie in the Opelousas district (present-day Evangeline Parish); 1,350 acres on Bayou Nezpque of the Spanish Opelousas district (present-day Acadia Parish), where he apparently had obtained lands for a briefly-maintained cattle ranch, as had John McDaniel (his Bayou Chicot neighbor and friend), abandoned because of hostile Indians; 600 acres on the Bayou Teche in the Attakapas district (present-day St. Mary Parish); and 677 acres at the mouth of Bayou Salé, where it empties into "Bay of St. Bernard" (East Cote Blanche Bay), near its juncture with the Atchafalaya Bay in the Attakapas District (present-day St. Mary Parish), from which he may have operated a ferry across Atchafalaya Bay to present Terrebonne Parish.⁷

American census of 1810 enumerates the "Widow Bundick" (Mary Hay) (p. 325), indicating that he was dead by the date of the enumeration; this census was certified on Nov. 17, 1810. However, the St. Martin (Attakapas County) census of 1810 enumerates "William Bundick Sen" (p. 88), two enumerations away from "Wm. Bundick Jun" (p. 88), his son, who had obtained certification of title to land on the Teche adjacent to that of his father (see note 11 below). This latter census was not certified, however, until December 20, 1810. Thus, either the enumeration in St. Martin had been taken earlier than that of St. Landry (and, of course, earlier than its date of certification), or else news of William Bundick's death at Bayou Chicot had not reached the Teche before the date of the St. Martin enumeration.

The discrepancy, and that of William Bundick's parentage in the Opelousas and St. Martinville baptismal certificates of his children (see the text), was the source of initial confusion as to whether the William Bundick of the Bayou Chicot (Opelousas) and of the Bayou Teche (Attakapas) areas was the same man. This confusion is dispelled by the baptismal certificates of the second family (see note 3), and by the land records (see note 7), which make it plain that the Bayou Chicot William Bundick married to Mary Hay is the identical person as the Bayou Teche William Bundick married to Hessina Barker.

7. The land records to be cited are located in the Louisiana State Land Office (SLO) (now the Division of State Lands, Department of Natural Resources), Baton Rouge, or in the National Archives (NA), National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration (Record Group No. 49, Louisiana Private Land Claims), Washington, D. C. The documentation as to the particular tracts is as follows:

(a) *Bayou Chicot* (title perfected in two claims:

Certificate B-1110 (SLO and NA), Private Land Claim 660 (NA), 10 arpents frontage on Bayou Chicot by 40 arpents depth (331.51 acres), claimed by virtue of an order of survey to William Bundick, Jan. 12, 1787, by the then Spanish Governor of the Province of Louisiana, being Section 22, Township 3 South (T. 3E), Range 1 E (R. 1E), adjoining and east of:

Certificate B-1111 (SLO and NA), Private Land Claim 661 (NA), 10 arpents frontage on Bayou Chicot by a depth of 40 arpents (338.5 acres), claimed by Bundick as acquiring on the right of Godfrey Krieger to the land by virtue of an order of survey to him from the Spanish governor dated March 1, 1787, being Section 23, T. 3S, R. 1E.

Section 22 (Claim B-1110) was transferred by William Bundick to Mary Hay Bundick, his first wife, on September 9, 1809, pursuant to the court order issued in the settlement of her community claims. (See note 9.) Section 23 (Claim 1111), was transferred on October 18, 1813 by William Bundick, Jr., as administrator of his father's estate, to Hessina

William Bundick's Parentage and Origins

As bracketed by his age-grouping in the Spanish census and militia records, William Bundick was born between 1740-1745, probably ca. 1743. The baptismal records of the children of both marriages consistently reflect that he was a native of Virginia. Moreover, in three of the baptisms of the children of the second marriage, one of them signed by him personally, he is shown to be a native of Cape Charles, Virginia (see note 3). (Cape Charles at the time referred to the entire Eastern Shore of Virginia, the peninsula including present-day Accomack and Northampton Counties and culminating in a point of land called Cape Charles.)

William Bundick's parentage is likewise clarified by the baptismal certificates of the five children of his second marriage. There, his parents are consistently shown as Abbott Bundick and Sara (or Sophia) James (Jimes); in one instance, Abbott is shown as of Scottish birth or origin (see note 3).

We must, however, note a discrepancy as to William Bundick's parentage as reflected by the baptismal records of his last five children of the first marriage, all baptisms on the same day, October 16, 1797, where his parents are shown as William Bundick and Elizabeth Matthews (see note 1). Because of this discrepancy, until recently it has been assumed

Barker (his second wife), recorded Conveyance Book "C", p. 16, St. Landry Parish Clerk of Court, Opelousas, La.; the nominal consideration of \$100 suggests that the transfer was in satisfaction of the claims of Hessina Barker and the children of the second marriage (which was not recognized as valid under Spanish law) against the William Bundick estate.

(b) *Bayou Cocodrie* ("Bayou Crocodile"): Certificate B-1121 (NA), Private Land Claim 253 (NA), 1374.92 acres, Section 27, T. 2S, R. 2E.

(c) *Bayou Nezpique*: Certificate B-1122 (NA), Private Land Claim 662 (Serial Patent 1,112,106), 40 arpents frontage on the east (Prairie Mamou) side of the bayou, by forty arpents depth (1,354 acres), claimed by virtue of a request to William Bundick dated July 31, 1789, sanctioned by the proper Spanish authority, followed by occupancy of ten years, being in Section 63, T. 9S, R. 2W, and Section 13, T. 9S, R. 3W.

The statements about use of the land as a *vacherie* (cattle ranch) and of its abandonment because of hostile Indians are based upon particulars of the confirmation of colonial land grants as summarized in M. A. Fontenot and P. B. Freeland *Acadie Parish, Louisiana: A History to 1900* (Baton Rouge, La., 1976), pp. 21, 56, 57, 63. (See especially p. 63, describing John McDaniel's abandonment of his nearby grant along the *Nezpique*.)

(d) *Bayou Teche*: Certificate B-953 (SLO and NA), Private Land Claim 658 (NA), 594.16 acres (described in 1811 estate inventory [see note 5], as containing 10 arpents frontage on the east side and 6 arpents frontage on the west side, with a depth of 40 arpents on each side of the bayou), claimed by virtue of a Spanish order of survey in Bundick's favor, being in Section 54, T. 15S, R. 11E, and Section 39, T. 16S, R. 11E. Following Bundick, Sr.'s death, this property in St. Mary Parish was sold by the seven surviving children of William Bundick and Mary Hay on December 29, 1813 to Isaac Baldwin and Alexander Porter (who had previously purchased the adjacent tract of William Bundick, Jr. on the Teche). St. Landry Parish Unindexed Notarial Records, No. 65 (George King, notary).

Some mention should be made of the land claim of William Bundick, Jr., on a tract on both sides of the Teche adjacent to his father's above-described property. Certificate B-653 (SLO and NA), Private Land Claim 657 (NA), 419.64 acres, being Section 38, T. 16S, R. 11E, and Section 55, T. 15S, R. 11E.

(e) *Bayou Salé*: Certificate B-954 (SLO), 800 arpents (677 acres) on both sides of Bayou Salé at its mouth into the Bay of St. Bernard, claimed by virtue of a Spanish order of survey, in 18, T. 17S, R. 9E.

William's son, Philip Bundick, on July 30, 1806, signed for his father's claim to this land (SLO). This tract is on a point of land just across Atchafalaya Bay from Terrebonne Parish. Some credence to a tradition of some Bundick descendants that William, Sr., operated a ferry on his Attakapas holdings is given by the circumstance that his Attakapas estate inventory (see note 5), included an undivided one-half interest in a barge, as well as a 270-pound anchor.

The Bundick estate apparently never obtained its American title to this entire tract. In 1896, claiming that the government had disposed of this land belonging to Bundick by virtue of Certificate B-954, an alleged creditor opened an estate in Plaquemines Parish, on the false basis that Bundick had left no known heirs; this creditor secured appointment of himself as curator, obtained script warrants in satisfaction of Bundick's unsatisfied claim, and then sold them to a (probable) confederate. See Private Land Claim 659, William Bundick, Sr. (NA).

that the William-Mary Hay and William-Hester Barker were two different men. However, the baptisms of the five children of the second marriage, showing a father-son relationship between William, Sr., and William, Jr. (of the first Hay marriage, see note 3), unmistakably show that the William Bundick, Sr., married to Hessina Barker, was the same man as the William Bundick, Sr., earlier married to Mary Hay. The mistaken attribution of William Sr.'s parentage in the October 16, 1797, baptisms of some of the children of his first marriage can, most probably, be explained as misinformation partially explained by William, Sr.'s absence from the ceremonial occasion,⁸ quite probably because he and Mary Hay had become separated by that time.

A deposition in an 1809 lawsuit places William Bundick in British Mobile in 1778 and in Spanish New Orleans in 1779-1780.⁹ While his prior migrations have not yet been documented, the affidavit in this lawsuit may afford a clue. The affiant, Buckner Pittman, stated that he had known Bundick "from a child." Pittman's own early migrations are well-documented: born in Amelia County, Virginia, in 1748, Buckner Pittman with his family moved to Edgefield District, South Carolina, some time after 1756; Pittman, ever a litigious soul, shows up in South Carolina lawsuits in 1770 and 1773, the latter in the Camden District.¹⁰ If Pittman's claim of acquaintanceship since childhood is semi-accurate, we can hypothesize that William Bundick migrated from Virginia into South Carolina, thence into British West Florida, prior to his move to Louisiana.

William Bundick's Marriages and Children

According to a deposition in an 1809 lawsuit (see note 9), William was married to Mary Hay in British Mobile around 1778 by a British army chaplain. His subsequent marriage, ca. 1797, to Hessina Barker was probably of a nonformal nature, as divorce was not recognized by Spanish law. Nine children were born of the first marriage (see note 1), while five children were baptized from the second marriage (see note 3), and from Texas records we know there was probably a sixth child, the eldest, born on the Teche but whose birth was not recorded by a baptism.

The seven children of the first marriage who survived until adulthood were (all events in St. Landry Parish, unless otherwise specified): 1. *William* (Jr.), b. 1781-82, d. 1819, m. ca. 1805 Sarah Corkran (Cochran); 2. *Philip*, b. 1783, d. 1827, m. ca. 1805 Sarah Barker,

8. On October 16, 1797, five children of William Bundick (and Mary Hay), five children of his brother-in-law, John Hay (Mary's brother), and three children of John McDanel, their Bayou Chicot neighbor and friend, were baptized on the same occasion. St. Landry Catholic Church, v. 1, pp. 185-187. The details and the godparents are abstracted by G. De-Villier in *The Opelousas Post* (Cottonport, 1972), pp. 25, 75-76, 99. Analysis shows that, except for William Bundick, Sr. (and his son, William, Jr., probably then also in the Attakapas), virtually every adult or teenage member of the three households served as godparents to one of the thirteen children then baptized.

9. The lawsuit was by Mary Hay Bundick against William Bundick on the ground of his abandonment, in which she prayed for provisions for support; as a result of the lawsuit, Bundick was required to convey to her a 400-acre tract on Bayou Chicot (see note 7), and other property, in return for which Mary Hay relinquished any future claims against William Bundick or his estate. See *Mary Bundick v. William Bundick*, Case No. 126, Superior Court of the Territory of Orleans for the Fifth District, filed June 28, 1809? St. Landry Parish Collection, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge. The lawsuit has been abstracted in Tate, "William Bundick's Marriage to Mary Hay in Mobile (1778)," *Le Voix des Prairies*, III (Oct., 1982), 74.

10. Documentation for these Pittman facts is set forth in Tate, "William Bundick's Marriage," 74.

(Gonzales County, Texas); 3. *Mary* (Mary Elizabeth), b. 1786, d. 1835, m. 1805 James McDaniel; 4. *George*, b. 1788, d. after 1830, m. 1819 Pauline Thompson, (Feliciana Parish); 5. *Robert*, b. 1792-94, d. 1848, m. 1811 Charlotte Dalton; 6. *Charles* (H.), b. 1792-93, d. 1850-1862, (Polk or Grimes County, Texas), m. 1817 Eliza Ham (Haw); and 7. *Mathilda*, b. 1794-95, d. 1887, (New Orleans), m. 1812 Seth Singleton.¹¹

The children of the second marriage were: 1. *Amelia*, b. 1799, d. 1826 (Louisiana), m. 1820 (Louisiana) William Schrier; 2. *Marcellus H.*, b. 1800, d. 1837 (Texas); 3. *Maria*, b. 1802, d. (?), m. (?); 4. *Samuel C.*, b. 1808, migrated to Texas 1829, d. 1844 (Texas); 5. *Thomas*, ("T. W."), b. 1810, d. 1870 (Matagorda County, Texas), m. Clementine Schultz (Texas, ca. 1840); and 6. *Jackson E.*, b. 1794-1800 in the Attakapas district m. before 1840 (Texas).¹²

As is recounted more fully elsewhere (see note 11), these children were the ancestors of all Bundicks in Louisiana and Texas at least through the late 1800s. The sons of the second marriage migrated to Texas between 1829 and 1835, where at least two of them, Jackson E. and Thomas fought in the Texan war for independence from Mexico (1835-36). Descendants of the first marriage (the son Charles, Sr.; Samuel P., son of Philip; and William M., son of William, Jr.) also migrated to Texas between 1849 and 1854. William Sr.'s sons Charles and Robert served in the Louisiana militia in the War of 1812. Philip and George, also sons of the first marriage, migrated to the Spanish Felicianas shortly before 1810, where they took part in the 1810 revolt against Spanish rule that culminated in the annexation of the Florida Parishes to the United States, although they subsequently returned to St. Landry Parish. The immediate descendants of the remainder of the children mostly remained in St. Landry and the neighboring parishes of Louisiana, although one branch of the family migrated to West Feliciana Parish in the 1840s or so.

Conclusion

William Bundick's vigor in acquiring and managing landholdings, and his educated background, are probably not typical of the English-speaking frontiersmen who migrated from the Eastern seaboard into the Spanish borderlands to the west of them. Nevertheless, this history of the settling of this Anglo family in colonial Spanish Louisiana, and the continued westward migration of some of its members, may serve to illustrate in microcosm the mass migration to settle westerly lands. The particularized detail of the family's migrations colonial occupations, and family structures may, more than mere numbers and statistics, demonstrate the realities of westward migration and settlement encountered by actual persons.

11. Documentation of these details of the children of the first marriage, and of their children, is set forth more fully in Tate, "The Children of the Two Marriages of William Bundick," *Louisiana Genealogical Register*, XXXI (March, 1984). The documentation is based upon Louisiana church and civil records, supplemented by extensive Bundick family records maintained by Michael Leamons of Austin, Texas, to which access was generously afforded the writer.

12. The documentation as to this family, aside from the Louisiana baptisms and marriages, is primarily based upon the Leamons collection of Bundick family records, as described in note 11 above, and as more fully set forth in the Bundick article cited in that note. Jackson E. Bundick does not appear by name in the Louisiana records, although the Texas Bundick family records identify him as a brother of Marcelus, Samuel, and Thomas. He is probably the otherwise unidentified male of birth years 1794-1800 appearing in the William Bundick, Sr., household in the Attakapas County (St. Martin Parish) 1810 federal census (p. 88).

Revised Index to

St. Mary Parish Estates 1811 - 1900

(Continued from Vol. XIX, No. 1)

Compiled by

*Mrs. Clyde Alpha, Mrs. Margery Laws Luke,
Mrs. Dorrie R. Richard, and Mary Elizabeth Sanders*

Edited and submitted by

Mary Elizabeth Sanders

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
54	C. A. Olivier (Missing) (Multiple listing) probably the succession of Charles Honore Olivier DeVezin. See SM I 19.	1815
692	Aspasie Olivier, FWC	1849
772	Mrs. Francois Olivier, nee Marie Phillippe, FWC	1852
1088	Charles Olivier	1861
2033	Adolphus Olivier	1865
2050	DuBreuil Olivier	1865
2194	Mathilde Olivier, wife of Andrew C. Dumartrait	1870
2196	Jules G. Olivier	1870
2304	Mrs. Jules G. Olivier, nee Marie Adele Desparet DeBlanc	1875
2583	William H. O'Neill	1888
2646	Marie Adelle Olivier, wife of Septime Lanoux	1891
2945	Michel G. Olivier. Index notes: see also Estate No. 3944	1900
325	George Orr	1836
633	Isabelle Orta, widow of Jean Mendoza	1848
1004	Genevieve Orso, wife of Louis Mulot Boutte, FWC	1859
2899	Mrs. Peter Ostheimer, nee Elizabeth Bigler	1899
748	Mrs. James Owens, nee Rosalie Verret	1851
752	Alcee Owens, minor (Not a succession)	1851
76	R. Pampton (Missing.) Probably the succession of Robert Pahphleu. See SM I 28.	1819
532	Mrs. William T. Palfrey, nee Sidney Ann Conrad	1844
560	William M. Paden	1845
1011	Antoine Panigot	1859
1061	William Taylor Palfrey, Jr.	1860
2014	Edward Palfrey	1862
2369	Mrs. Charles A. Palfrey, nee Fanny A. Baker	1879
2595	Frederick C. Palfrey	1888
2601	Frank R. Palfrey	1889
2650	Mrs. William Taylor Palfrey, nee Susan Comella Gates	1891

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2940	Calogero/Colegero di Paola	1899
195	Mrs. Louis Parquin, nee Miriam Thompson, widow in first marriage of Jeremiah Tinker	1830
286	Louis Parquin	1834
319	John M. Parham	1836
698	John Parkerson	1850
901	Marguerite Parquin, FWC	1855
949	Mrs. James G. Parkerson, nee Clorinda Elnora Drehr	1857
2074	Etienne Part	1866
2150	Thomas J. Parish	1868
2188	ELiza V. Parkinson, wife of Samuel L. Randlett	1869
2467	William C. Parker	1883
2687	Bettie T. Parkerson	1892
2829	Mrs. Amanda Parker, widow of William C. Parker	1897
2931	Mrs. Charles Parker, nee Mary Hudson	1899
30	R. Pattee (Missing.) Probably the succession of Roland Patti. See SM I 12.	1814
581	Elizabeth Patterson, widow of (1) Francis Hudson, (2) Robert P. Rogers. [SM I 40, 168.]	1846
629	Simeon Patout	1848
635	Elizabeth V. Patterson, wife of James M. Muggah.	1848
751	Elan Patterson	1851
959	Isidore Patout	1857
1034	Pauline A. Patout [1st] wife of Olympus Young	1859
2492	Mrs. Lufroy P. Patout, nee Cecile Burguières	1884
2648	Mary Corinne Patout, wife of Jules M. Burguières	1891
2814	Philippe Patout	1896
2347	M. Paul (Missing)	1878
2805,	Joseph Paxton & Molly L. Paxton, his wife, both deceased.	1896,
2805 1/2		1896
17	M. Pellerin (Missing.) Probably the succession of Marie-Josephe Pellerin, first wife of Alexander Frere. She died Jan. 21, 1811. See SM I 9.	1812
126,	Mrs. Hubert Pellerin, nee Julie Provost	1823,
129		1821
153	Emelle Pellerin, wife of François Pierre Sigur	1826
164	Cecile Rosalie Selinie Pellerin, wife of Antoine François Solange Sorrel	1828
209	Mrs. Louis Pellerin, nee Julie Decoux	1830
249	Frederick Pellerin	1833
317	Charles Frederick Pellerin	1835
373	Pelagie Marianne/Marianne Pelagie, wife of Philippi Philippo, FPC. The guide card for this succession is switched with that of the preceding succession.	1838
379	Louise Pecot, [3rd] wife of Alexander Frere	1838
503	Octave Pellerin	1843
504	Marie Rose Angélique Desrée Coralie Pellerin, wife of Martial Sorrel	1843

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
531	Edward Pecot	1844
574	Charles Pecot	1845
634	Hubert Pellerin	1848
699	Marie Rose PEcot, widow of Jean Armelin	1850
926	Marie Louise Celima Pecot, wife of Peter Pecot	1856
2056	Henry W. Peebles	1865
2195	Caliste Pellerin	1870
2275	Mrs. Caliste Pellerin, nee Marie Virginia Provost	1874
2300	Octave Pecot	1875
2366	Celini Pecot & John Senette, her husband, both deceased	1879
2494	Alfred Pecot	1844
2508,	Charles Pecot & Felicite Sigur, his wife, both deceased	1885,
2509	Note in index: See Estate No. 574.	1885
2569	Louise Pecot, wife of Louis Carlin	1887
2661	A. Gabriel Pecot	1891
2716	Dr. Calvin S. Peaslie	1893
2760	Alcide A. Pecot	1894
2773	Louise & Arthemize Pecot [sisters]	1895
2792	Marie Pecot	1895
2835	Mrs. Pierre Pecot, nee Rosa La Chapelle	1897
2875	Louis Pellerin	1898
2971	Alzire Pellerin, wife of St. Aubin Legnon	1900
49,	Munford J. Perryman (Missing.) (Multiple listing.)	1815,
67	J. M. Perryman (Missing.) These are probably segments of the succession.	1818
461	Mrs. Henry Penn, Sr., nee Cecile Hebert	1841
510	John W. Perry	1843
559	Celestin Penn, wife of Ursin Prevost, Jr.	1845
613	Henry Penn, Sr.	1847
841	Marie Pennison, wife of Pierre Bourg	1854
1007	Henry Penn, Jr.	1859
1044	Jean Perrison/Perissin	1860
2362	Philomine Perret & Emma Perret, wives of Frederick Sigur	1879
2365	Cornelia Elizabeth Pflugfelder, wife of Adolphe Cheffer	1879
2449	Gustave Perret	1881
2478	Mrs. Placide Perret, nee Mathilde Charlotte Darensbourg	1883
2688	Mrs. Fred W. Perkins, nee Emma Blanchard	1892
2706	Emma Perret, wife of Frederic Sigur	1893
2848	John Perry	1897
2893	Mrs. Fannie Payne Perret, widow of Ursin Perret	1898
57	J. Philips (Sale of property.) (Missing.) This was probably not a succession. See SM I 24.	1817
373	Mrs. Philippi Philippo, nee Marianne Pelagie/Pelagie Marianne, FPC. The guide card for this succession is switched with that of the preceding succession.	1837
384	Saintsville, Phenalie, Athalie & Mirtilce Philippeau, minors, FPC (Not a succession.)	1838
701	Rebecca Philipps, wife of John Burris	1850

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
772	Marie Phillippe, wife of Francois Olivier, FPC	1852
173	Reuben Pickett	1829
869	James V. Pimare/Pimore, vacant	1854
2002	Thomas J. Pierce	1862
2046	Hamilton Pierce	1865
2201	William Pierre, minor; adoption. William Pierre was the minor son of Mrs. Ardella Morris, widow by first marriage of William Miller, deceased, and now the wife of Peter Morris; William Pierre was adopted by John Pierre and Margaret Pierre, his wife.	1870
2210	Jean Pierre & Margaret Pierre, his wife, both deceased.	1870
2698	Joseph Piffet	1893
2837	Mrs. Annie Pierce, wife of John Pierce	1897
2859	Mrs. I. McK. Pittinger, nee Anna Godman	1898
2887	A. Pickett (Missing.)	1898
2953	Alfred Pickett (Possibly combined with Estate No. 2887)	1900
355	James V. Plaisted	1837
53	F. Pomel (Missing.) Indexed also as C. Rumble, 1816. Probably the succession of Francois Pomel/Pomette. See SM I 21.	1817
338	Eugenie Pomette & Manuel Delunky, her husband, both deceased	1836
518	Alexander Porter	1844
666	James Porter	1849
747	Cornelia Polheyomes (?), wife of John Kavana, formerly married to (?) Neal.	1851
2114	George W. Porter, vacant	1867
2224	Alexander Porter, Jr.	1870
2277	Rhoda Porter	1874
2296	John C. Porter	1874
2884	Lottie Comstock Pollock, wife of Lucius Forsyth, Jr.	1898
150	Squire Powell	1826
10	B. Prevost/Provost (Missing.) Possibly Baptiste Provost. See SM I 4.	1812
61	T. Prevost/Provost (Receipts.) (Missing.) Probably the succession of Marie Therese Provost, wife of Celestin Carlin, widow in first marriage of Pierre Provost. She was buried Oct. 16, 1806, according to the death register of St. Martin of Tours Roman Catholic Church, St. Martinville, La. Estate No. 9, St. Martin Parish, La., in the name of Celestin Carlin, opened Sept. 10, 1807, pertained to her succession. As the index lists "receipts," the accounting for this succession (as she had minor children by her first marriage) was probably transferred to St. Mary Parish as a matter of convenience. St. Mary Parish was organized in 1811. See SM I 25.	1817
95	Nicolas Prevost/Provost	1816
101	Francois Prevost/Provost	1818
121	Lucille Prevost/Provost, wife of Lafroy Provost	1822
126,	Julie Prevost/Provost, wife of Hubert Pellerin	1823,

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
129		1821
147	Mrs. Joseph Prevost/Provost, nee Henrietta Borel (Not a succession.)	1826
167	Julie Prevost/Provost, wife of Nicolas Hebert	1828
216	Eliza Prevost/Provost, minor (Not a succession.)	1832
222	Lufroy Prevost/Provost	1832
333	Leon Prevost/Provost	1836
335	Hortense Prevost/Provost, wife of Philip Vigneau	1836
440	Joseph Prevost/Provost	1840
486	Mrs. Francois Prevost/Provost, nee Magdeline Borel (Not a succession.)	1842
541B	Godfroy Prevost/Provost	1844
557	Mrs. Francois Prevost/Provost, nee Magdeline Borel	1845
559	Mrs. Ursin Prevost/Provost, Jr., nee Celestine Penn	1845
595	Godfroy Prevost/Provost	1846
674	Lufroy Prevost/Provost	1849
677	Marie Jeanne Prevost/Provost, widow of Nicolas Prevost/Provost	1849
695	Celeste Prevost/Provost, wife of Nicolas Loisel	1849
718	Nicolas Philemon Prevost/Provost	1850
743	Ursin Prevost/Provost	1851
946	Marie St. Elia Prevost/Provost, wife of Placide Hebert	1857
951	Nicolas LeClerc Prevost/Provost	1857
957	Mary Elena Prevost/Provost, nee Mathilde Judice	1858
972	Mrs. Nicolas Prevost/Provost, nee Mathilde Judice	1858
1009	James L. Priest	1859
1086	Mrs. Godfroy Prevost/Provost, nee Anna Clementine LeBlanc	1861
2135	Norbert Prevost/Provost, and Coralie Lange, his wife, both deceased	1867
2140	Theresa Laure Prevost/Provost, wife of Stanislaus Prevost/Provost	1868
2206	Mrs. James L. Priest, nee Charlotte Eagan	1870
2275	Marie Virginia Prevost/Provost, widow of Caliste Pellerin	1874
2505	James Price	1885
2591	Edward Prevost/Provost	1888
2612	Emile Prevost/Provost (Missing.)	1889
2728	Ernestine Prevost/Provost, wife of Beauregard Rodriguez. (Missing.)	1894
2845	Elodie Prevost/Provost, wife of Jules O. Bodin	1897
2847	Joseph Prevost/Provost, Sr. & Jr.	1897
663	Darius Purdy	1849
1006	William Pumphrey	1859
2061	William B. & Charles N. Pumphrey	1866
2139	William B. Pumphrey, Charles N. Pumphrey, & Robert W. Washington	1868
2443,	Isabella C. Pumphrey, widow of William Pumphrey. (Missing.)	1881,
2444	Note: Estate No. 2443 is missing; No. 2444 is not missing.	1881

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2454	Otho L. Pumphrey	1882
2497	J. H. Pugh & Sallie Hawkins, his wife	1884
2755	Joe H. Pugh	1894
18	G. B. Ramay (Missing.)	1813
189	Samuel B. Randall	1830
210	Silas Rawls	1831
632	Philip Alston Rawls	1848
769	William Racle	1852
864	Charles Rabe/Rabb	1854
2188	Mrs. Samuel L. Randlett, nee Eliza V. Parkinson	1869
2463	Samuel L. Randlett	1882
2643	Mrs. Peter Ransom, nee Victorio Como	1891
139	Isaac Reed	1825
170	Peter Regnier/Regina	1828
184	John Reeves	1830
351	Andrew Reed/Reid	1837
353	Joseph Reeves	1837
725	Mrs. Patrick Reels, nee Elizabeth Knight, widow in first marriage of John Brosn [SM I 46]	1850
881	George Reigle, vacant	1855
1010	John Reason, FMC	1859
2357	Edmund Reid	1879
2544,	Johnson Reed	1886,
2546		1886
2877	Elizabeth Adelia Record, widow of Thomas J. Jones	1898
214	Henry Rentrop	1832
370	Peter Henry Rentrop	1838
432	Mrs. Alexander Renton, nee Rebecca Ditch [SM I 13]	1840
488	Mrs. Frederick Rentrop, nee Marguerite LaCoeur/LeCoeur/ Liqueur	1842
852	Dorsino L. Rentrop	1854
880	Mrs. Henry Rentrop, nee Marguerite Bertrand	1855
929	Mrs. Dorsino L. Rentrop, nee Modeste Guidry	1856
973	Auguste F. Rentrop	1858
2037	Valsin Rentrop	1865
2236	Henry M. Rentrop	1871
2320	Henrietta C. Rentrop	1877
257B	William Richardson	1833
396	Mrs. John Rice, nee Sarah Ann Mixer	1839
473	Mrs. Samuel R[ussell] Rice, nee Martha Campbell [SM II 45]. This succession is bound behind Estate No. 472 without a guide card between the two estates. It contains only an inventory.	1842
483	Millington Richardson. (Inventory only.)	1842
538	Joshua Ricely	1844
642	Baptiste Richard	1848
696	Rosalie Richard, widow of Jean-Louis Hebert	1849
708	John Rice	1850
737	Mrs. Basile Richard, nee Marguerite Eloise Guillot	1851

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
795	Mrs. Francis D. Richardson, nee Bethia F. Liddell	1852
886	Edward M. Richardson	1855
887	Charles O. Richard	1855
911	Daniel D. Richardson	1856
922	John G. Richardson	1856
948	Mrs. Joseph Richard, nee Carmelite Daigle	1857
1037	Mrs. Daniel D. Richardson, nee Mary Rebecca Alexander	1860
1064	Joseph Richard	1860
1071	John M. Rice	1860
2034	Anna Jane Richardson	1865
2129	Augustine Richard	1868
2159	Thomas J. Rice	1868
2213	Therese Richardson	1871
2354	Euphemon Richard	1878
2485	Mrs. Thomas J. Rice, nee Ada Augusta Rogers [A II 84]	1884
2723	Richard Richard	1894
2786	J. W. Richardson	1895
328	James Riley	1836
1055	George W. Riley [Indexed as "Biley."]	1836
52	J. Ring (Missing) Possibly the succession of Joseph Ring/Ringuet. See SM I 21.	1816
2091	Herman Rincke	1866
127	Peter Robert	1823
163	Julia Ann Robbins, wife of James Muggah	1828
197	Peter Robinet	1832
240	Mrs. Peter Hilckiah Robert, nee Louisa Armstrong	1833
395	Sarah Adlia Robert, wife of Michael Gordy	1839
408	Peter Hilckiah Robert	1839
413	Lucretia Rochell, wife of John Garrett	1839
678	A. B. Robert	1849
685	William Rochell, Sr.	1849
686	Mrs. William Rochell, Sr., nee Susan Mixer	1849
742	Jules Robourdin	1851
755	Sainville Rochon, FMC	1851
757	Mrs. William Rochell, nee Margaret A. Ivy	1852
809	Susan Rochell, wife of Nathan Berwick	1853
842	Simonet Robichaud & Dometile Louviere, his wife, both deceased.	1854
913	David Robbins	1856
970	Mrs. William Rochell, nee Amanda Sojourner	1857
976	Olivia K. Robertson, wife of Nathan Berwick	1858
1026	Ignace Rodriguez	1859
1031	Udolpho Rochell	1859
2248	Celane Robicheaux, wife of Vincent Cuvillier	1872
2314	Jonathan S. Robbins	1876
2333	David Robbins	1877
2375	Amanda Robbins, wife of Henry James Sanders	1879
2409	Sarah Jane Robbins, wife of Desire Como	1880
2426	Elizeda Robicheaux, wife of Eugene D. Boasso	1881
2436	C. Robert (Missing)	1881

(To Be Continued)

Last Will of Levi Campbell of Grosse Isle

By Gertrude C. Taylor

September 21, 1816
State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Martin *

Whereas, I, Levi Campbell of the state and parish aforesaid, being in a low state of health, but sound mind and memory, and knowing the uncertainty of my mortal existence and that I must sooner or later pay the debt which all mortals owe to nature, and being desirous that my worldly estate be disposed of in a manner most suitable to myself and equitable among those interested, have on this 21st day of September in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, made and ordained this my last will and testament, viz., as follows:

That if I die before my wife that all property which may belong to my estate, both real and personal, shall belong in the hands of my wife until my youngest son, Levi Hampton Campbell, shall arrive to the age of 21 years, unless she shall marry again sooner, in which case she is only to receive one-seventh part of the annual income of my entire estate, and that she may remain in full and quiet possession of the dwelling house in which I now reside and also the parcel or tract of land on which it is situated, containing 4 arpents front by the common depth of 40 arpents, together with all and singular appertenances thereunto belonging, as long as she continues to live a widow. But if she marries before my son Levi H. Campbell arrives at the age of 21, then the said tract or parcel of land with all and singular—the property constituting my estate to be divided between her and all my children at the time my son Levi Campbell arrives at the age of 21.

And, it is my earnest desire that my executors (herein after mentioned) be authorized and required to pay all necessary expenses in educating my son Levi H. Campbell, and if necessary should pay \$150 annually for the same, to be made out of the annual income of the whole estate. And I do further ordain that my wife Sarah Campbell be one of the executors to my estate so long as she lives a widow, but if she marries before my estate is divided as before directed, then her appointment and functions as executrix to cease from after her marriage and I do further ordain, that my oldest son Philander Campbell and my third son, Allen Campbell be appointed and I do hereby appoint them executors with their mother, the above mentioned Sarah Campbell, to my estate after my decease to do and perform all matters and as is lawful for executors to do and perform in cases of this kind. In testimony whereof I have hereinto this day and year first above written.

(signed) Levi Campbell

In presence of:

John Wellborn
James McLaughlin
William Carr

Levi Campbell died January 22, 1817. His neighbors—John Wellborn, James McLaughlin, and William Carr—presented the sealed and superscribed packet containing Campbell's last will before the court at St. Martinville on May 4, and Judge Paul Briant ordered the will to be admitted to the record and execution thereof to take place accordingly.¹

Although it clearly outlines the disposition of his post mortem affairs, the will of Levi Campbell sheds little light upon the man himself or upon his family. Only through somewhat extensive research into church, court, and geographic records can a meager story be pieced together, some of it factual, some merely deductive.

It appears that Levi Campbell, his wife, Sarah Watkins, and his children—Martha (Patsy), Elizabeth, Benegah, Allen, Philander, and Levi Hampton, came to Louisiana from Ogelthorpe County, Georgia, in 1810.² No records show where he and his family settled in the years between their arrival in Louisiana and 1816, when he bought property in what is now Vermilion Parish. Perhaps, they were in the Opelousas area where, it appears, a brother and his family had settled some 15 years before.

It can be assumed that the Campbell family was drawn to the lower Vermilion River area by their connection or association with families who had moved from the Opelousas area and had settled along the river in the early 1790s. Most of their neighbors in their area—Aaron Drake, George Burrell, Samuel Rice, John and William White, William Whitehead, John Wellborn, John Harmon, Alexander Boxton and James McLaughlin—were Anglo-Americans whose families had left Virginia when the westward movement began, some of them pausing in the Carolinas long enough to marry and have children and then moving through Georgia, the Alabama and Mississippi territories, and coming to rest in Louisiana. John and Jacob Ryan, John Abshire, and Joseph Carr were among the religious exiles at the Opelousas post in the American Revolution.⁴

Some unanswered questions surround Levi Campbell's move into the lower Vermilion area. Apparently he was there for some time before records show his first purchase of land, since the marriage of his daughter, Elizabeth, to Shadrack Porter, March 2, 1813, is recorded in the church at St. Martinville.⁵ Also, on April 10, 1815, Benegah Campbell, Levi's second oldest son, bought from Mary Drake, wife of Alexander Boxton of South Carolina, a tract at Grosse Isle, 6 1/4 arpents frontage by 4 depth, bounded above by lands of the bendor and below by public land.⁶ On July 4 the same year, Benegah married

1. St. Martin Parish, Succession no. 262.

2. This date is drawn from the biographic sketch "Campbell-Lyons," *History of Vermilion Parish, La.* (Dallas, Tex., 1983), p. 107.

3. James Campbell of Illinois, son of John Campbell of Scotland and Mary Baley of North America, and Unity West of North Carolina had births and baptisms of eight children registered in the Opelousas Church as early as 1795. One of these was named Elizabeth, the same as Levi's daughter, and a son was named Levi. Donald J. Hebert, comp., *Southwest Louisiana Records*, 29 vols. (Eunice, La., 1974-1978), I, 112.

4. Glenn R. Conrad, "Friend or Foe? Religious Exiles in the American Revolution," *Atlatapas Gazette*, XII (1977), 137-140.

5. St. Martin Catholic Church marriage records, vol. V, no. 290. Elizabeth died sometime between her father's death and his succession in 1822, leaving four minor children. Another daughter, Martha (Patsy), was married to Samuel Rice. St. Martin Succession no. 398.

6. St. Martin Parish Conveyance Book 1-A, p. 9, no. 3673. Hereafter cited as S.M.C.B. His land had to be the lower part of Section 41, the claim of Aaron Drake in T. 13S., R. 4E.

Eloyse Felonise Trahan, daughter of Paul Trahan of Acadia and Marie Duhon.⁷

Then on September 5, 1816, just 16 days before making his will, Levi Campbell bought from George Burrell a tract 8 arpents wide by 40 arpents depth at Grosse Isle. The property was bounded above by John Harmon, a son by former marriage of Burrell's wife, and below by the vendor.⁸ On September 25, Levi bought another small piece of land, this one from John Harmon, being part of the tract Harmon bought from his mother and George Burrell in 1814.⁹

Were Levi Campbell and his family in the Vermillion River area for several years before Benegah, first and then Levi bought property there? It appears that when Benegah bought his place in 1815, he was preparing for his marriage to Felonise Trahan.¹⁰ Yet, a later conveyance, the one to Levi in 1816, tells that Benegah (and wife) were living on that place. It also appears that Levi Campbell had a close association with his neighbors, and it is possible that he knew, or had learned, much about these people's dealings. On the basis of the tone of his will, it can be assumed that Levi, knowing his health was failing, was attempting to secure his children's future in every possible way. Could his knowledge of Anna White Harmon's failure to settle with her children before she married Joseph Carr, and likewise, her failure to settle with his children before she married George Burrell have had an influence on the stipulations of his will?¹¹

It is certain that the provisions of Levi Campbell's will were carried out accordingly. Sarah Campbell never remarried, and there is no record of how long she lived. In 1821 she bought from James and Lucie McLaughlin (probably to secure her position in the upcoming settlement of her husband's estate) a tract 4 arpents front by 40 arpents depth on Grosse Isle Coulee, bounded west by lands of the heirs of Levi Campbell, east by William Carr. The last record bearing Sarah Campbell's name is dated Feb. 28, 1822, when the final succession of Levi Campbell was presented to the court by Sarah Campbell, Shadrack Porter,

7. *Southwest Louisiana Records*, II, 875.

8. S. M. C. B. 1-B, p. 49, no. 3095. This tract came out of George Burrell's claim (B-951) through order of survey in favor of Louis George Demaret. *American State Papers*, Public Land Series, 7 vols. (Washington, D. C., 1812-1858), II, 849. Another transaction reveals that Burrell's claim to some 1,300 acres actually came through his wife, Nancy (Ana) White, daughter of John White and Sarah Gambel of Virginia, who was, at the time of purchase from Demaret in 1792, the widow of David Harmon. SMCB 1-B, 48, no. 3073. It should be noted that the claims above and below that of George Burrell were those of William and John White, probably the brothers of Nancy Burrell.

The John Harmon whose land bounded above Campbell's purchase was the son of Nancy White and David Harmon. John Harmon had bought this land from his mother and her third husband, George Burrell, in 1814. St. Martin Original Acts, vol. XIII, no. 255.

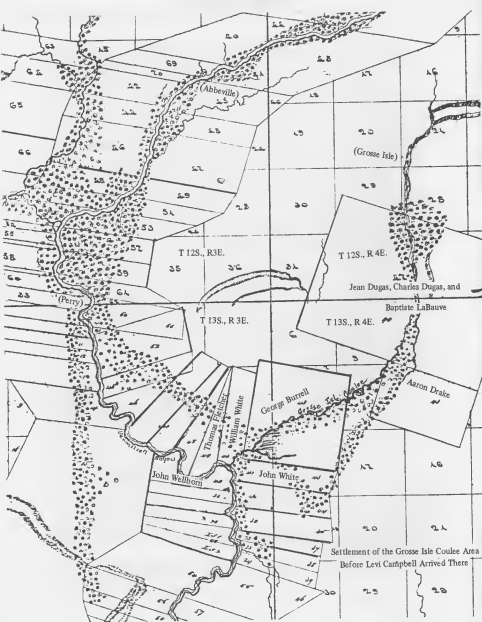
Nancy Burrell also had a daughter, Anne, by David Harmon. This daughter married William Harris, as indicated in the payment for her share of her father's estate. SMCB 1-B, p. 43. Nancy also had a son, William, and a daughter, Lucie, who married James McLaughlin. They were the children of her marriage to Joseph Carr in 1794.

In 1817, George Burrell and Nancy White sold to James McLaughlin a tract 4 arpents front at Grosse Isle Coulee by 40 arpents depth, bounded west by Levi Campbell and east by William Carr. SMCB 1-B, p. 48, no. 3073.

9. SMCB 1-B, p. 50, no. 3077. The conveyance, by private act and signature, states that this tract is the one on which Campbell now resides and on which was formerly situated a dwelling of one Enoch Harris (possibly the husband of John Harmon's sister), and on which now stands the dwelling house of Benegah Campbell.

10. Paul Trahan, Felonise's father, had bought land from one Eloi Landry, apparently at private sale since ratification of that sale took place in 1804. SMCB I, no. 82. Both Trahans and Landrys had land grants up-river from the Campbells.

11. Nancy Burrell settled with the children of her two previous marriages in August 1816.



tutor of Cyrus, Andrew, Patsy, and James, minor heirs of Elizabeth Porter, nee Campbell; also Philander, Benegah, Allen, Patsy, wife of Samuel Rice; and Levi Hampton Campbell. By that time Levi H. had reached his majority, and he accepted the division of property, cattle, and slaves among the heirs.

In the years that followed, the family grew and apparently spread in all directions. Benegah and Felonise Trahan had two children, Charles Washington and Louise. After his wife's death in 1837, Benegah married Ellen Orme, daughter of Alexander and Susan Orme. His son, Charles, married Celeste Prejean in 1837, and Louise married William Kibble.¹² Allen Campbell married Melissa H. Moss in 1824.¹³ Philander married Amelia Whitehead, and their daughter married Monroe Higginbotham of Calcasieu.¹⁴ Levi Hampton married Dulcina Landry,¹⁵ and in time their family moved to the Gueydan area where their descendants now live.¹⁶

The early history of Levi Campbell's family has lain buried in the past. Although that first generation in what is now Vermilion Parish passed away before the Civil War, it seems most certain that their progeny were multiple and that they spread themselves throughout Southwest Louisiana, making their contributions to the land their forefathers adopted.

12. *Southwest Louisiana Records*, III, 125, 126.

13. *Ibid.*, II, 171.

14. *Ibid.*, IV, 87, 88.

15. *Ibid.*, II, 172.

16. *History of Vermilion Parish*, p. 107.

VICTIMS OF PROGRESS

The Court House Lawn — Some four or five of the trees transplanted last winter on the Court House lawn have succumbed to the spring and summer drought, but the largest, the oaks, are growing luxuriantly, and in a decade or more will form a most agreeable shade as well as an ornament. The sward is covered with a lovely coat of grass, and is kept free from all unsightly weeds. What with the noble edifice, its lawn and the majestic oaks now in embryo that will in time afford the most delightful shades, the rising generation will have cause to be proud of the town, and thankful to their fathers for their provident foresight in thus ministering to their comforts while adding to its attractiveness.

Notes & Documents

LAND SALE STEPHEN LAMORANDIER, *filis et ux* TO THE COUNTY OF OPELOUSAS*
OCTOBER 14, 1805

This Indenture made the fourteenth day of October 1805 between Stephen Lamo-
randier of the County of Opelousas and Territory of Orleans, Planter, and Margaritte his
wife of the one part, and Theo Collins, Judge of the court, Louis Fontenot, Wm. Wycoff,
Jos. Andrus, Benjamin Smith and Theo Elmer/the five latter Justices of the peace/ of the
other part for and in behalf of the county of Opelousas witnesseth that the said Lemo-
randier and Margaritte his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand four
hundred dollars to them in hand paid the receipt of which they do hereby acknowledge,
and themselves therewith to be fully satisfied contented and paid, have granted bargained
and sold, and by these presents for themselves their heir assigns and administrators do
grant bargain sell convey and confirm unto the said Collins, Fontenot, Wycoff, Andrus,
Smith, and Elmer for and in behalf of the county of Opelousas and to their successors
forever, all that Tract or parcel of Land situated and lying as follows viz., bounded on
the left or front by Tessons Bayou, on the South by lands of Louis Villier, on the East
by the land of Antoine Langlay, and the north by the lands of Robert Taylor containing
acres in front by twenty seven acres in depth to the same more or less which said tract
said Lemorandier purchased of Dr. Sappington (?) by deed bearing date the twenty seventh
October eighteen hundred one and also one other Tract or parcel of woodland lying
at the entrance into the wood of the land leading from the church to L. Callaghan's and
bounded on the front or west by the Bayou de Bellevue on the South by Lands of Louis
Chevallier, on the East by Lands of Antoine Payet, and on the west by Lands of James
Clark consisting of two and a half acres in Front by about thirteen acres in Depth, being
the same more or less which last mentioned tract is part of 5 acres front which said
Lamorandier purchased from Daniel Callaghan by deed dated twenty seventh October
1801 to them the P. Collins, Fontenot, Wycoff, Andrus, Smith and Elmer (for and in
behalf of said County) and to their successors or forever, to have and to hold the said
above recited premises, with all and singular the Improve (*sic*) Buildings and appertenants
whatsoever, free and clear from the rightful claim of all manner of persons in through
under or by them the said Lamorandier or Margariette his wife.

The witness whereof the parties have here unto set their hands and affixed their Seals
the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered
In presence of
Luc Hollier, *filis*
John Tesson

Lamorandier, *filis*
Margaritte Lamorandier

*Submitted by Keith Fontenot.

CONFIRMATION OF LAND TITLE TO INHABITANTS OF COUNTY OF OPELOUSAS
OCTOBER 14, 1805*WESTERN DISTRICT
ORLEANS TERRITORY

B. No. 11

Register's No. 849 Opelousas

By the commissioners appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of persons to lands within the district and Territory aforesaid.

It is hereby certified that the inhabitants of the County of Opelousas, are confirmed in their claim to a tract of land, containing two hundred superficial arpents, equal to one hundred and sixty nine and twenty five hundreths American acres, founded on an order of survey in favor of Charles Lacase, fourteen arpents front, by the depth of forty, dated the sixth of September 1788 and signed by Esteban Miro, then Governor of the Province of Louisiana with proof of settlement on and prior to the first day of October 1800. Situate in the County of Opelousas, at a place called the Prairie Des Coteaux, on the left bank of the Bayou Tesson, on which tract the courthouse of said County now stands. Bounded on the north by lands granted to John Tesson, and on the south by land formerly occupied and owned by Chevalier DeVillier, it being the same tract of land which Etienne de Lamorandier, conveyed to the Judge and Justice of the peace, acting for and in behalf of the said inhabitants, on the fourteenth of October 1850, to have such form and marks, natural and artificial, as shall be represented in a plat there of, to be returned by the Principle Deputy Surveyor of the said District: Wherefore, agreeable to the provisions of an Act of Congress, passed the third day of March 1807 entitled "An Act respecting the claims to land in the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana" the claimant is entitled to a patent from the United States for the above described tract of land or so much thereof, unless the same should be found to include either a Lead Mine or Salt Spring.

This Certificate being filed with the Register of Land Office for the said Districts within twelve months from the date hereof shall entitle the claimant to the certificate of the said Register, in which a patent shall issue.

Given under our hand at Opelousas Church, this twenty second day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the thirty sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

Signed, Wm. Garrard
Levin Walles,
Gideon Fitz
Commissioners

Land Office of Opelousas
State of Louisiana 2nd December, 1852.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy from the original of record in my office.

Given under my hand and private seal of office this day and date above written.

* Submitted by Keith Fontenot.

RECOMMENDATION FOR CONFIRMATION OF THE LAND CLAIM OF JOSEPH PIERNAS*

Joseph Piernas claims eighty arpents front, by the depth of forty arpents on each side of the River Nementou, say, six thousand four hundred arpents. The notice is accompanied by documents which are translated as follows: "Attakapas, 21st June, 1796, before me, Don Francisco Luengo, then commandant, has appeared Donna Martha Hubert Pellerin, widow of Louis Pellerin, who says she has received, a long time past, of Joseph Piernas, lieutenant of the infantry, retired from service, the sum of two hundred dollars, which was the remaining due by the said Joseph Piernas for the sale which she made to him on 4th July, 1786, before John Darby, then commandant at New Iberia, of a tract of land eighty arpents front by forty arpents depth, situate on each side of the River Nementou, of which sum she acknowledged herself satisfied. (Signed) Martha Hubert Pellerin and witnessed by Simon Misonier, Francisco Caso y Luengo, and Louis deBlanc. December 23, 1807, Joseph Piernas, the claimant, before a justice of the peace for the parish of New Orleans, declared on oath, "that on 4th of July, 1787, by deed executed before the commandant of New Iberie, J. Darby, he purchased, from Widow Louis Pellerin, acting as curatrix for her minor children and of Louis Pellerin, her first son, and her daughters, Jane and Charlotte, well and duly authorized by their husbands, Louis and Alexander de la Houssaye, a tract of land eighty arpents front and forty arpents depth, commencing at the upper end of Little Lake and ascending the river to complete the eighty arpents, which land was granted some years preceding that date by the Governor General of the province to Louis Pellerin, Jun. (*fils*) for him, his brothers and sisters being of the Hibernian family; that he received the day of the sale, from the said widow the titles of concession as follows: First, the petition of Louis Pellerin (*fils*) asking for the said land in his name and for his brothers and sisters; Secondly, the decree following, giving order to the commandant of the post to make information as to the vacancy of the land, &c.; Thirdly, the information of the commandant proving said land to [be part] of the royal domain, &c.; Fourthly, the decree of the General Government ordering the decree of possession to Louis Pellerin, his brothers and his sisters, of land solicited, both sides of said river; Fifthly, certificate from commandant Declouet that he had put persons in possession of said land; that a few days afterward the deponent, on his way to Nacagodoches, in crossing the River Sabine on a small raft, upset, and he lost the valise in which were the papers. He was unable to produce them.

Louis Chevalier Devillier declared before the board the 24th June, 1812, that twenty three years before, he was on the land and that the Widow Pellerin had a vacherie thereon; that the said land had been inhabited ever since until six or seven years before this date. The acknowledgment of Madame Martha Hubert Pellerin, in 1796, before the then commandant of the district, is strong presumptive evidence of her having title in the land claimed. The evidence is not such as could authorize the commissioners to confirm the claim in its full extant; they, however, report it as a claim which, in their opinion ought to be confirmed.

VERMILIONVILLE NOTES

Married

Crow-Brannin—At the residence of Mrs. Brannin, near Vermilionville, on Thursday, June 4th, 1874, by the Rev. J. M. Brown, Col. W. C. Crow to Miss Mattie Brannin.

**Lafayette Advertiser*, June 6, 1874.

DIED: At his residence in the town of Vermilionville, on Wednesday the 15th inst., after a long and lingering illness, *Benjamin Bailey*, aged 41 years and 6 months. The deceased leaves a widow and six children to mourn his loss.

**Lafayette Advertiser*, July 11, 1874.

*Coup d'oeil**

The new steeple of our church is nearly completed, the cross has already been raised, in a few days the whole work, painting included, shall have been done. On Wednesday as the sun was setting we ascended the steps leading to a rail platform, whence we took a view of the fields, gardens, woods and farms surrounding to the extent of many miles, the *coup d'oeil* is grand and pleasing and we invite our readers and the traveling public, to go and enjoy the scene; it is worth one's while to do so. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Rev. Mr. Rouxel for his zeal and Mr. Moity and his workmen for their untiring and skillful labors in the completion of this work which will be a great ornament to our town.

**Lafayette Advertiser*, May 22, 1869.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL
OF VERMILIONVILLE*

Session of January 16th, 1869

Members present: R. Dugat, President; B. A. Salles, Henry Landry, G. C. Salles. Absent: E. Pellerin.

On motion it was resolved, that the Collector proceed immediately to the collection of all taxes due the Corporation for the years 1866, 1867, and 1868, and also all Licenses due for 1868 and 1869.

On motion of B. A. Salles, it was resolved that a committee of three be and are hereby appointed to examine the streets of the town for the purpose of draining the same and report at the next meeting of the Council. The president appointed Messrs. G. C. Salles, H. Landry, and F. Martin on said committee.

On motion the Council adjourned to Wednesday the 20th inst. at 3 p.m.

W.B. Bailey
Secretary

R. Dugat
President

Session of Jan. 20, 1869

Pursuant to adjournment the City Council met on this 20th day of January 1869.

Present: R. Dugat, Presidnet; B. A. Salles, H. Landry, and G. C. Salles. Absent: E.

Pellerin.

On motion it was resolved, that persons residing within the limits of the Corporation and having hedges growing near the street, so as to obstruct the sidewalk in any way, are hereby notified to trim the said hedges, within the ten days next following the publication of this resolution; otherwise the same will be trimmed at their expense.

On motion it was resolved, that all persons are hereby notified and forbidden not [*sic*] to obstruct the side walks in any manner, under penalty of a fine not less than five dollars; to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction.

On motion the Council adjourned.

Wm. B. Bailey
Secretary

R. Dugat
President

**Lafayette Advertiser*, Feb. 6, 1869.

INDENTURE OF BETSY KILPATRICK, AGE SIX, AND POLLY HOLSTON, AGE TWELVE

St. Martin Parish Original Act No. 42, Sept. 1, 1804

Personally appeared before me, Henry Hopkins, Commandant of the Attakapas and Opelousas, Patrick Kilpatrick and James Murphy.

Patrick Kilpatrick hereby binds his child, Betsy Kilpatrick, age six, to James Murphy for the term of twelve years. James and Sarah Murphy agree to receive the said child and to furnish her sufficient meat, drink, clothing, boarding, and lodging for and during the term of twelve years and to bind themselves to educate the said child to read and write.

St. Martin Parish Original Act No. 88, Sept. 8, 1804

Personally appeared before me Henry Hopkins, commandant of Attakapas and Opelousas, James Murphy, Polly Holston, age 12, by and with the consent of her mother, Patsy Kilpatrick and her stepfather Patrick Kilpatrick is firmly bound to James and Sarah Murphy for the term of six years, during which time the said James and Sarah Murphy is (*sic*) is to furnish the said Polly Holston sufficient meat and drink, clothing, and lodging and to educate her to read and write a legal hand.

(signed) James Murphy

By written application to me Patrick and Betsy Kilpatrick have consented to the above.

Book Review

HISTORY OF VERMILION PARISH, LOUISIANA. (Abbeville, La.: Vermilion Historical Society, 1983. 485 pp. Foreword, overview, index. Cloth, \$55.00.)

This book is probably one of the best examples in recent memory of the determination of a group of people to pull together the story of their parish and pursue the publishing project to fruition. As Una Evans, chairman of the Vermilion Historical Society's Publications Committee noted, the *History of Vermilion Parish, Louisiana*, was several years aborning. There was the usual array of problems, foremost among which was the financial, that led to seemingly endless frustration; nevertheless, the Society persevered and today it can proudly offer one of the finer parish histories to be produced in recent years.

The volume, a handsome book, well manufactured with pleasing format, is full of information concerning the origins of Vermilion Parish, the development of the parish's communities, and the stories of the men and women who dedicated their lives to making Vermilion a home for their descendants.

In addition to the history provided, the book is a treasure trove of genealogical information. Anyone interested in family histories will be delighted with this publication, particularly the excellent index which guides the reader to the information desired.

The book is dedicated to the late Dennis Gibson, former secretary-treasurer of the Attakapas Historical Association and a founding member of the Vermilion Historical Society. Dennis would be proud of this book.

Director, Center for
Louisiana Studies USL

Glenn R. Conrad

Genealogy

In SOME EARLY FAMILIES OF AVOYELLES PARISH, LA., II, William Nelson and Loucille Edwards Gremillion have continued their efforts to present genealogical information on French-speaking families of Avoyelles Post and Avoyelles Parish. In this volume they present 26 family groups.

The compilers of this genealogical information have concentrated on the colonial period of Louisiana and Avoyelles, presenting information from the European origins of each family (except the Broussard family) to about 1850-1870. Families included are Aymond, Berlin, Bernard, Broussard, Carmouche, Charrier, Chenevert, Couvillon, de Bellvue, Deshotels, Desselles, Dubos, Dubroc, Gagnard, Gremillion, Guillory, Jeansonne, Laborde, Lacheney, Molbert, Mayeaux, Ponthieu, Poret, Riche, St. Romain, and Tassin. This volume does not repeat information present in Volume I.

This book, hard-bound, 400 pages, 6x9 inches, with bibliography and complete index, is ready for immediate delivery. Price is \$25.00 plus \$1.00 for postage and handling. Order from Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Gremilion, 4234 Bloomdale Drive, San Antonio, TX, 78218.

THE ACADIAN EXILIES IN CHATELLERAULT, 1773-1785, by Albert J. Robichaux, Jr., is the fourth and last in a continuing series of documentation of the Acadian Odyssey in France between 1758 and 1785. It is an attempt to bridge the gaps between Louisiana and France as well as France and Acadie.

This book is divided into two main sections: Part I consists of 192 family groups arranged by heads of households with marriage, baptism, or burial references; dates; original church records; multiple marriage listings; and parish, town, or present-day departments. Part II consists of word-for-word translations of more than 40 marriages found between 1773-1785.

The volume includes a history of the Acadian Exiles in Chatelleraut, a map of the Poitou Region, where Acadians could have resided, genealogies of the Acadian Exiles in Chatelleraut, Acadian marriage in Vienne, and a list of the Acadians and Canadians living at Nantes, entitled to subsidy granted by the law of Feb. 25, 1791.

This hard-bound, 167-page, 6 by 9 inches volume is priced at \$25.00. It is available from Hebert Publications, P. O. Box 31, Eunice, La. 70535.

SURNAME INDEX, 1860 CENSUS, EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LOUISIANA, compiled by Billie Lipscomb and Mary Lou Loudon.

This surname index was compiled from the 1860 Census of East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, taken by John F. Piker, assistant marshall, and completed August 31, 1860. Piker recorded a population of almost 7600 persons. He is credited with providing a more thorough census than many of his contemporaries.

The index includes every head of household and at least one representative of each differing surname within the household as well as the race, age, sex, and birthplace of each person, and household and census page numbers.

Ms. Lipscomb and Dr. Loudon have donated the manuscript to the East Baton Rouge Parish Library. All monies received from the sale of this index are dedicated to the purchase of books and materials for the Genealogy Section of Centroplex Branch Library.

This 58-page, softbound compilation is priced at \$10.00, plus \$1.00 for mail orders. Orders can be addressed to East Baton Rouge Parish Library, Centroplex Branch, P. O. Box 1471, Baton Rouge, La., 70821.

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FROM PONT des BREUX, 1829, TO BREUX BRIDGE, 1984

A Village Called Pont des Braux

by Gertrude C. Taylor

Although the plan for the village of Breaux Bridge was laid out in 1829, the history of its settlement had its beginnings as early as the mid-1770s, when a group of Acadians (many of whom had been in the Attakapas since 1765) settled on lands that stretched eastward from Bayou Vermilion across Grande Prairie to Bayou Teche and across to the cypress swamp on the western border of the Atchafalaya Basin. In time these people purchased lands upon which they had settled and had engaged in cattle raising some years before.¹

Among this group of Acadians was Firmin Brau (Braux, Brot, Braud, Breaux), who, as early as 1786, was occupying the lands on both sides of Bayou Teche at a place upon which the village of Breaux Bridge was to come into existence. Breaux had been in the area much earlier, since in 1766 he was listed as a bachelor, age 19, living on the Côte Gelée. Three years later he was in the Cabanocé District (present St. James Parish) and married to Marguerite Braud. In 1777, eight years later he was back again in the Attakapas, listed as a member of the militia.²

In 1792 Breaux bought a tract of four arpents by forty arpents depth on Bayou Vermilion.³ On July 24, 1796, he bought from Pierre Broussard a piece of land ten by forty arpents on the east bank of Bayou Teche, increasing his holdings on the east side of the bayou to 20 arpents front.⁴

Sometime, probably not too long before his death Oct. 2, 1808,⁵ Breaux made a donation of his property to his six sons and six daughters. The 20-arpent front on the east side of the Teche, divided into four arpents each and beginning at the lower end, went to

1. *American State Papers*, Public Land Series, 7 vols. (Washington, D. C., 1812-1858), III, 191-192. According to the testimony of those applying for certification of titles to their lands after 1807, in 1788 one Solomon Malines, claiming to be the agent for the deceased François Ledée, sold to the settlers thereon the lands they had occupied and cultivated for several years. In their examination of the evidence supporting the claims, the Board of Commissioners, having found no basis for the claim of a Spanish grant to Ledée, recommended certification of titles on occupancy and cultivation.

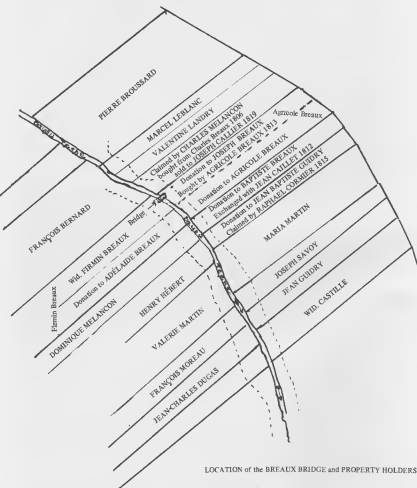
2. Grover Rees, *A Narrative History of Breaux Bridge, Once Called "La Pointe"* (St. Martinville, La., 1976), p. 15.

3. On January 14, 1786, Firmin Breaux bought from the estate of François Ledée 10 arpents front on both sides of Bayou Teche by 40 arpents depth on the east side and by a depth to Bayou Vermilion on the west side. The property was bordered by that of Pierre Broussard on one side and Baptiste Melançon on the other. St. Martin Parish Original Acts, Bk. 6, No. 81. Henceforth designated S.M.O.A. followed by vol. and no.

4. *Ibid.*, Bk. 12, No. 49. Breaux bought this land from Joseph Broussard. He apparently disposed of this land sometime before his death, since it was not included in his inventory.

5. *Ibid.*, Bk. 17, No. 34. This conveyance stipulates that the land was bounded by Claude Martin on one side and by the vendee on the other. These boundaries indicate that the property purchased lay on the downstream side of Breaux's original purchase.

6. Donald J. Hebert, comp., *Southwest Louisiana Records*, 29 vols. (Dunbar, La., 1974-1978), I, 83. Firmin Breaux's age in this record is given as 60 years.



LOCATION of the BREAUX BRIDGE and PROPERTY HOLDERS, 1816

This map indicates land claimants in the U. S. survey of 1816 as well as property transfers related to the early history of Breaux Bridge. Also indicated is the location of the bridge in 1816. Unless the survey map was inaccurate, the bridge location shown above is not the same as the bridge location in 1829. That location (the same as that of the present bridge) is just above the dividing line between the two tracts of Agricole Breaux.

Jean B. Guidry, husband of Marie; Baptiste; Agricole; Joseph; and Benjamin Bonin, husband of Modeste. The five-arpent front below the habitation on the west side went to Adélaïde, later the wife of Sylvestre Broussard. The other six heirs—Donat; Pierre; François; Scholastique, wife of Cyril Thibodeaux; Félicité, wife of Athanase Hébert; and Isabel, wife of Louis Bonin—received equal parts of the land from Grand Prairie to Vermilion Bayou.⁶

The land ownership picture on the east bank of the Teche changed somewhat between the time Firmin Breaux made his donation and in 1815, when the Board of U. S. Land Commissioners reported on the land claims in the area. In 1812 Jean-Baptiste Breaux exchanged with Jean Caillet (Callier) the four-arpent tract he had inherited from his father.⁷ In 1813, the same year he married Scholastique Picou,⁸ Agricole bought from his brother, Joseph, the four-arpent front he had inherited.⁹ It was on the lower part of this land that, after a series of events in the next 17 years, the village of Breaux Bridge was born.

On June 20, 1820, Scholastique Breaux's brother, Nicholas Picou, married Ludivine Uranie Patin,¹⁰ who, with her sister-in-law, was to become the key figure in the early history of Breaux Bridge. Uranie was the wife, at one time or another, of both men whose names appear on the plan for the village of Breaux Bridge. It is apparent that during Nicholas' short married life with Uranie, as she was most often called, the couple lived in close association with his sister and with her family at Grande Pointe. And after Nicholas died "of a pistol shot" Jan. 10, 1821,¹¹ his wife continued that association. At the end of that year, Uranie married Etienne Bulliard, age 25, a doctor of medicine from Doubs, France,¹² and it appears that they resided at Grande Pointe on land Dr. Bulliard bought from Joseph Patin.¹³

From the time of their marriage in 1813 to the time of his death in 1828, Agricole and Scholastique Breaux apparently lived on the four-arpent tract he bought from his brother, Joseph, and cultivated the fields and gardens and erected the barns, mills, cabins shown

6. St. Martin Parish Succession No. 38, Jan. 30, 1809. Firmin Breaux made the donations to his daughters in the names of their husbands.

7. S.M.O.A., Bk. 27, No. 82. Jean Caillet claimed the land in the official U. S. survey of 1816. See map. The conveyance indicates that the land was bordered above by Agricole Breaux and below by Jean-Baptiste Guidry.

8. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, I, 81. Agricole Breaux married Scholastique (Melanie) Picou, daughter of Nicholas Picou and Scholastique Bourgeois of St. James, June 1, 1813. Her brother, Nicholas Picou, married Ludivine Uranie Patin, daughter of Marcellin Patin and Devine Broussard and granddaughter of Antoine Patin and Catherine Bossier, June 20, 1820. A sister, Marie Picou, married Jean Caillet, who became the neighbor of Agricole Breaux in 1813.

9. *Ibid.*, Bk. 22, No. 44. The land was bounded above by Charles Melançon and below by the vendee. In the 1815 Register and Receiver reports on land claims, Agricole Breaux claimed 8 arpents front on the east side of Bayou Teche. *American State Papers*, III, 191.

10. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, II, 718.

11. *Ibid.*

12. *Ibid.*, p. 164. The marriage took place Dec. 6, 1821. Uranie was 16 years old at the time of this marriage.

13. St. Martin Conveyance Bk. 1-B½, No. 4612.

Aug-5-1829



* From St. Martin Parish Succession No. 1807.
Usame Patin, July 29, 1863.

Moi, Sous-Signe arpenteur juré dans et pour la paroisse
St. Martin Teche, que D'après la requisiion de M^{rs} Bulyard
et Turpain, j'ai arpenté et mesuré les limites de deux terrains
situés au pont des Braux sur la rive Nord du Teche
qu'ils ont achetées de feu Etienne des Braux savoir pour
Le L^{ts} M^r. Bulyard un arpent et demi de superficie, et
pour M^r Turpain un arpent, j'ai fait le tout en présence
des parties intéressées, et suivant le plan ci-joint.

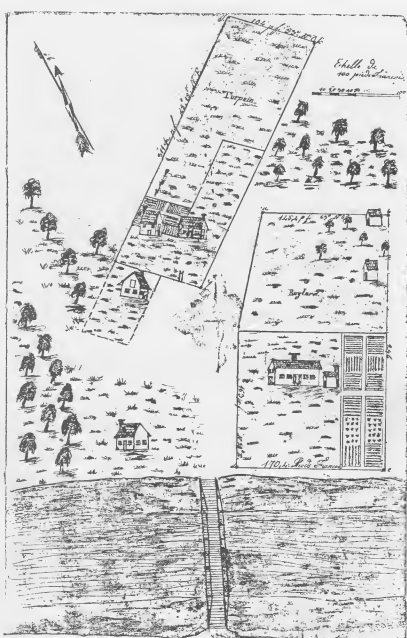
St. Martins Ile.
le 5 Aouts 1829.

I the undersigned surveyor licensed in and for the Parish of St. Martin declare that upon the request of Messrs. Bulyard and Turpain (Turpin) I surveyed the limits of two tracts situated at the bridge of Braux on the north side of the Teche which they have purchased from the late Agricole de Braux to wit for the said Mr. Bulyard a superficial arpent and a half and for Mr. Turpain an arpent. I did all of this in the presence of the interested parties and according to the plan which follows:

(Signed) Auguste Girouard

J'ai acheté depuis cet arpentage De
feu Emile Braux un arpent de terre
qui se trouve sur le terrain ci-dessus
De D^r E. Bulyard

Since the survey I bought from the late Emile Braux an arpent of land being the land formerly owned by the late Dr. Etienne Bulyard.



in the plan of 1829.¹⁴ In 1827, the year before his death, Breaux gave to the St. Martin Parish School Board a lot of land on the east side of Bayou Teche in the vicinity of Breaux's Bridge. The donation notes that the lot was the same as that "upon which is established a schoolhouse conducted by Mr. Lenoble."¹⁵

It was Agricole's death, however, that led to the drawing up of a plan for the town.¹⁶ Apparently finding herself unable to manage financially and to cultivate all the land in order to support her five minor children, Scholastique Breaux made a series of transactions to strengthen her position. On July 7, 1828, she turned over to David Rees all her late husband's interest in L'Association Consolidée de Cultivateurs de la Louisiane.¹⁷ Two months later, she leased to François René Lucius Turpin a lot "on the east side of Bayou Teche, bordered on one side by the yard of the vendee and on the other by the public road."¹⁸ It was the next year, then, that Scholastique Breaux decided to create a village.

The succession of Agricole Breaux was not probated until Nov. 2, 1833, and at the succession sale Emile Breaux, acting for his mother, bought the four arpents front on Bayou Teche and the five-and-one-half arpents front lying behind the first forty-arpent depth. The remainder of the tract fronting Bayou Teche went to Baptiste David, Scholastique's son-in-law.¹⁹

On January 9, 1834, Etienne Bulliard, second husband of Uranie Patin died,²⁰ leaving

14. Breaux's house was located on the four-arpent tract that he bought from his brother, Joseph, in 1813, that is, on the upper part of his land claim of 1815. In 1834, six years after her husband's death, Scholastique Breaux sold to René Lucius Turpin "a certain piece of land, one superficial arpent, bordered north by the house and land of the vendee and on the east by the public road." St. Martin Parish Conveyance Bk. 9, p. 352. The public road ran northeast from the bridge and past the property marked "Bulyard." The upper boundary of that property is the approximate location of the present Poydras Street.

15. St. Martin Parish Donation Bk. A, p. 46, No. 38. In his *Narrative History of Breaux Bridge*, Rees pinpoints this location as the corner of the present Bridge and Rees streets in Breaux Bridge. The lot was 80 feet square. The schoolhouse could be the small building in the left foreground of "the plan."

16. Agricole Breaux died May 2, 1828. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, p. 120. Breaux was 40 years old at the time of his death.

17. Mrs. Agricole Breaux to David Rees, July 29, 1828. St. Martin Parish Conveyance Bk. 4, p. 77, No. 6272. This transaction could have been for the purpose of settling a debt. Apparently land was involved, but the conveyance does not identify the land. David Rees "of Berk County, Pennsylvania," was the son of Jean Rees and Marguerite Jones. He married Anastasie Gaudry Jan. 9, 1805. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, I, 145. Their son, Charles, was born Oct. 6, 1809. *Ibid.*, II, 751. He was the second husband of Marie Caliste Breaux, daughter of Agricole and Scholastique Breaux.

18. St. Martin Parish Conveyance Bk. 4, p. 116. Included in the lease was one arpent to be turned over to Turpin later. It was then occupied by Bulliard, who would not allow a survey. The survey on the property was made by Auguste Girouard.

19. St. Martin Parish Succession No. 745. The four arpents Emile Breaux bought was bordered below by the widow of Jean Caillat, indicating that the land was the lower half of Agricole Breaux's land claim. This location tends to indicate, then, that the bridge on the survey map of 1816 may not be the same bridge in the plan of 1829, and that Agricole Breaux may have built the bridge on the location of the present bridge after 1816, when he had established his residence on the tract originally donated to Joseph by his father. The present bridge is on the lower boundary of Joseph's land. A provision in the succession proceedings stated that payments on sales were to be made to René Turpin, indicating that Turpin may have held mortgages on the property.

20. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, III, 120.

her with four minor children. Only one piece of property appears in the inventory of the community, this piece being a lot of one and one-half arpents on the left side of Bayou Teche, bordered on one side by the land of Agricole Breaux and on the other by the road to the bridge.²¹

On June 28, 1836, Scholastique Breaux married Jean-François Domingeaux of St. Domingue, widower of Claire Roy.²² In January the next year, Uranie Patin entered into her third marriage, this time with the 54-year-old batchelor René Turpin.²³ This marriage, however, lasted only 27 days, Turpin dying Feb. 19, 1837, and leaving to his widow all his possessions.²⁴ Uranie did not remain widowed for long, for on November 23 that year she married Joseph Cailliet (Caillet),²⁵ a brother of Jean, who had purchased the plantation of Charles Melançon in 1819.²⁶

On June 17, 1829, Uranie Patin bought from Emile Breaux the parcel of land which, from its description, appears to be the same lot claimed in the inventory of the succession of Etienne Bulliard.²⁷

Scholastique Picou, widow first of Agricole Breaux and second of Jean-François Domengeaux, died in 1852. She left heirs by her marriage to Breaux as well as two minor children by her marriage to Domengeaux. In her inventory only one piece of her original property appears. It is described as a "piece of land five and one-half arpents front on Bayou Teche

21. St. Martin Parish Succession, No. 748. The lot listed in the inventory was valued at \$1,200, indicating that there were some improvements upon it. From its description this property had to be the lot marked "Bayland" on the plan. No record of the sale of this property to either Patin or Dr. Bulliard exists, and in the succession sale the property is not included. Uranie Patin did buy this lot from Emile Breaux in 1839.

22. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, III, 203. The marriage record states that Scholastique Picou was born at St. James on the Mississippi River.

23. *Ibid.*, p. 641. Uranie Patin was about 32 years old at the time of this marriage.

24. St. Martin Parish Succession No. 829. This one document in the succession is a declaration by Turpin stating that his wife is his "universal legatee." The document was legally executed.

25. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, III, 508.

26. St. Martin Parish Conveyance Bk. 1-B, p. 214, No. 3326. Jean Cailliet handled the transaction for his brother, who was only 18 years old at the time. The plantation is described as being 6½ arpents front by 40 arpents depth, bordered above by Valentine Landry and below by Agricole Breaux. It was the same property Melançon acquired from Charles Breaux in 1808. See map.

Since the property described above was bounded below by Agricole Breaux and since Melançon stated that he had bought the property in 1808, the question arises as to what happened to the 4-arpent tract Firmin Breaux donated to his daughter, Modeste, and her husband Benjamin Bonin. It is possible that, because of the poor condition of the donation document, the location of this tract is unclear. However, 5 donees are named as recipients in the 20-arpent donation, making an even 4 arpents front for each. Later documents show landowners claiming 5 arpent tracts. No sale or transfer of this land by either Bonin or his wife is recorded.

27. *Ibid.*, Bk. 11, p. 459, No. 8574. The property is described as a piece of land one arpent square, bordered by the road to the bridge and facing the barn of the vendee on the west side and on the east and south sides by the land of Mrs. Jean-François Domengeaux. See Footnote No. 21. In this sale Emile Breaux is acting for his mother.

by 40 arpents depth, with buildings and improvements on the bayou."²⁸

Uranie Patin, three times widowed and at the time the wife of Joseph Callier, died July 29, 1863. It is through her succession that the growth of the village of Breau's Bridge is revealed, for property descriptions contain such designations as lots 1, 2, and 4, and such names as Charles Rees, Henry Rees, René Dupont, and Hypolite Bourgeois.²⁹

While the lots on the east side of Breau's Bridge were being occupied, the community on the west end was also growing. When the act of incorporation of the town of Breau's Bridge was approved by the state legislature March 14, 1859, the corporate limits extended seven arpents deep on each side of the bayou.³⁰ In the 30 years between the drawing of the plan for the village with its five lots and a schoolhouse and the incorporation of a town 14 arpents deep, Breau's Bridge had come a long, long way.

28. St. Martin Parish Succession No. 1303. This tract appears to be the upper part of the land claimed by Agricole Breau in 1815. In the succession sale this tract was bought by Charles Rees.

Throughout the records measurements of these tracts vary, causing confusion in locations and ownership.

29. St. Martin Parish Succession No. 1807. The inventory included five pieces of property within the village limits: 1) a lot of one arpent with main house, cabins, barns, etc.; 2) a lot one-half arpent front by two arpents depth with brick storage barn; 3) a lot two arpents square, bordered north by Henry Rees, west by land of the school, and south by René Dupont; 4) another lot bordered north by Henry Rees, east by Lot 2, west by aforesaid lot; and south by René Dupont; 5) a lot four superficial arpents square, bordered north by Dupont, west by Lot 1, south by Charles Rees, and east by Hypolite Bourgeois. No transfers of property to the above mentioned neighbors can be found.

30. Rees, *Narrative History of Breau's Bridge*, p. 27.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Master Lawrence B. Sandoz and his sister, Hilda, entertained a number of little friends on the occasion of his sixth birthday, Wednesday afternoon April 8th. The feature of the party was an "Egg Hunt," which was much enjoyed by all. Those present were: Masters Robert Littell, Walter Dupré, Lionel and Oscar Bienvenu, Aubrey and Willburn Sandoz, Raymond McBride, Lawrence Lassalle, Howard Sandoz, Vincent Boagni, Walter Sanders Edward Asher, Sidney and Leonce Roos, Lefebvre Sandoz, George Bienvenu, and Josie Sandoz, and Misses Evelyn Stagg, Louise Bienvenu, Mary Littell, Rosa Walker, Thelma and Emma Healy, Clotilde and Bessie Breau's, Olga and Celestine Roos, Aline Brown, Helen Sandoz, Naëme Burr, Gladys Sandoz, and Dora Roy.

The Life and Times of Judge George King

*by Keith P. Fontenot**

George King, an Anglo-American, was one of the founding fathers of Imperial St. Landry Parish. He, along with other Anglo-Americans and with the aid of the French Creoles, assimilated the diverse ethnic groups into Americans. George King, through thirty-five years of public service transformed St. Landry Parish from a pastoral prairie to the apogee of antebellum Opelousas. He was clerk of court, businessman, and civic leader. In short, he laid the foundation for modern southwestern Louisiana.

At the end of the sixth decade of the eighteenth century, the year George King was born, life was quite different from that of modern southwest Louisiana. At that time the thirteen English colonies were entering the early stages that would lead to American independence. The horse, the wheel, and the water were still almost the only means of transportation, and life to most was nearly as innocent of material improvements as in the time of Charlemagne. The Saxon farmers of the eighth century, writes Henry Adams, "... would have found little in the condition of the American or Creole farmers of the eighteenth century with which they were unfamiliar."¹ The country in its vast preponderance still belonged to the Indian and the deer, neither of whom had changed its pristine ecology.

In 1770, the population clung, for the most part, to the eastern seaboard and southern coastal plain. The North American continent west of the Appalachians was nearly as vacant as it had been prior to 1607. During George King's lifetime, the national population increased by 500 per cent. Settlements like Opelousas, frontier stockades, developed into thriving communities. This surging demographic tide ushered in the beginnings of the railroad, steamboat, telegraph, and even the Colt revolver. George King's life, therefore, spans from Colonial America to the fulfillment of the Anglo-American Manifest Destiny in 1850. The world, the nation, Louisiana, and St. Landry Parish had undergone numerous vicissitudes since George King's Virginia childhood.

The King family of Virginia had immigrated to the Old Dominion in the mid-seventeenth century. At first they established themselves in the tidewater area; but later, William King, Sr., George's paternal grandfather, settled in Stafford County.

William King, Sr., son of William Alfred King and Sophia Burgess, was clerk of court and justice of the peace of Stafford County, Virginia, from 1742-1760. He married Elizabeth Edwards, daughter of John Edwards and Jane Arrington of Westmoreland County, Virginia. Elizabeth was born about 1720, and survived her spouse by a number of years, dying in the early 1790s. Their marriage was fruitful, for there were twelve children born to the

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1. Henry Adams, *The History of the United States of America during the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison* (Chicago, 1967), p. 12.

couple. William King, Jr., the fourth child, the father of George King, was born on February 22, 1745.²

William, Jr. married Lettice Bland in Stafford County, Virginia. Later, he served with his brothers. John (Jack), Valentine, and Nimrod with the Stafford County Militia, Third Virginia Regiment, in the American Revolutionary War. He, along with his brothers, was discharged at Valley Forge, February 16, 1776, to return home because of disturbances in eastern Virginia.³ In 1780, William King moved with his family to Augusta County, Virginia, and later, in 1784, emigrated to Danville, Kentucky. In 1792, William served in the Kentucky Constitutional Convention, and also served as representative and elector from Nelson County in the Kentucky State Senate of 1792. In addition, William King, Jr. received 1,782 acres of land in Jefferson County, Kentucky, as a military bonus, especially for wartime service.⁴ Except for military and political service, little is known about the personal life of William King, Jr., except that George King was one of his children.

George King, the son of William King, Jr. and Lettice Bland, was born in Stafford County, Virginia, July 21, 1769.⁵ Apparently, he was reared in the Anglican church, for reference to that fact is made in one of the genealogical sources.⁶ George moved westward with his family into Augusta County, Virginia, and later to Danville, Kentucky. However, in May 1781, the name of a George King appears on a list of foreigners residing in the district of Opelousas and Attakapas of Spanish Colonial Louisiana.⁷ Whatever mystery this listing injects into George King's early life can be explained by the fact that there was an Uncle George, a brother of William King, Jr., born in 1754.⁸ It is more plausible that it was Uncle George and not young George who was on the firearms list, since in 1781 the latter was about 12 years old, and while Uncle George was detained by authorities in Southwest Louisiana, young George was attending an academy in Danville, Kentucky.

In 1790, George King visited Louisiana, and at New Orleans entered into talks with the Spanish government concerning the existing differences between themselves and the Kentucky tobacco planter. Later in 1794, he joined General "Mad" Anthony Wayne's campaign against the Indians of the Old Northwest Territory. In 1795, he emigrated to New Or-

2. Good King Felhauser, "General John Edwards King of Kentucky," *Genealogies of Kentucky Families from the Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* (Baltimore, 1981), I, 643.

3. *Ibid.*

4. *Ibid.*

5. Donald J. Hebert, comp., *Southwest Louisiana Records*, 29 vols. (Eunice, La., 1974-1982), I, 305.

6. Felhauser, "General John Edwards King," 645. Reference is made to the birth of Nimrod King (b. Nov. 29, 1750) in the Anglican parish of Overwharton, Stafford County, Virginia. Consult the church registers of George R. H. King of present-day Fredericksburg, Virginia.

7. Glenn R. Conrad, "Friend or Foe? Religious Exiles at the Opelousas Post in the American Revolution," *Attakapas Gazette*, XII (1977), 139. This list was sent by Alexandre DeCloset, Opelousas post commandant, to acting Governor Pedro Piersas (Governor Galvez was engaged with the Mobile campaign), for the purpose of collecting the firearms of the foreigners.

8. Felhauser, "General John Edwards King," 645. Uncle George King was the ninth child of William King, Sr. and Elizabeth Edwards. Born 1754, early in life he went with Uncle Thomas King to Louise and Henry Counties. He married Mary Smith, stepdaughter of Ballinger Wade. He received land in Cumberland County for American Revolutionary War service.

leans, and in 1797, he married Amelia Lejeune (Young), native of Pensacola, daughter of James Young of Ireland and Mary Smith of New York. The young couple resided in New Orleans till George's appointment as Territorial Clerk of Court for the County of Opelousas in 1805.⁹

To take up his new position, King traveled to the Opelousas post via Bayou Plaquemine in Iberville Parish, through Grand River, the Atchafalaya River, and up the Opelousas River (Bayou Courtableau) to Old Church Landing. His jurisdiction encompassed a modern eight-parish district. The County of Opelousas was then bordered on the north by Rapides and Natchitoches, on the south by Attakapas and the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the Atchafalaya River, and on the west by the Sabine River. This composed the present parishes of St. Landry, Evangeline, Acadia, Jefferson Davis, Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, and Cameron. The county in 1805 was rather a wilderness, for it was sparsely populated, there being only 3,789 inhabitants in 1806. In fact, the area surrounding the wooden stockade called the Opelousas post was rather scant. On October 14, 1805, Theophilus Collins, the county judge, and the justices of the peace purchased a 216-arpent land tract located on the eastern side of Bayou Tesson from Stephen Lamorandier, *fils et ux.* for the sum of \$2,400.¹¹ In the following year, 1806, the county subdivided this tract into lots and squares which would become the town of Opelousas. The town was described in *Nile's Weekly Register* of September 18, 1817 in the following manner:

The only town in Opelousas is called 'Opelousas Church.' It is handsomely situated on the east side of a point of woods jutting into the prairie. It began to flourish before the war, but during its existence it went to decay. Since peace had been established, it looks up again, and there can be no doubt but in a few years it will rapidly increase. Its buildings are a Roman Catholic church, and academy, a court house and public jail. There are four taverns, five stores, one saddler's shop, one tanner's shop, one tailor's shop, two boot and shoemakers' shops, one silversmith's shop, and about twenty-five dwelling houses, besides out houses. It is built six miles from any navigable stream, which is one of the causes why the growth of the town has been impeded.¹²

Actually, this seemingly bucolic utopia boiled with political, civil, and cultural strife.

In 1807, the Orleans Territory was redivided into parishes and the County of Opelousas was renamed after its ecclesiastical counterpart. That year George King was appointed St. Landry Parish judge. As parish judge he faced numerous cultural, social, and political difficulties, particularly that of dealing with French-speaking Creoles, who found Anglo-American jurisprudence, customs, diet, and character very strange. They feared

9. Clarence Carter, ed., *The Territorial Papers of the United States: The Territory of Orleans, 1803-1812* (Washington, D. C., 1940), IX, 598.

10. *Ibid.*, p. 702.

11. "Stephen Lamorandier, Jr. et ux. to The County of Opelousas," October 14, 1805, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

12. Keith S. Hambrick, "Overview: Attakapas-1817," *Attakapas Gazette*, XVIII (1983), 136.

American lawyers, and especially the land hungry Americans. Claude Cesar Robin, in *Voyage to Louisiana, 1803-1805*, states "... drunkenness, which is indulged in even by the most highly placed Americans, is the principal connection between the Americans and the Louisiana French."¹³ Moreover, Casa Calvo and some of the other former Spanish officers were engaged in anti-American activities, for they believed that Louisiana west of the Mississippi would soon return to Spanish control. To assimilate the diverse groups into one people, King struggled for thirty-five years.

As if those conflicting factions were not enough to occupy the judge's time, there was the Indian problem. The Indians were concentrated into two main groups: the Alabamons, approximately 100 individuals, in the center of the parish near the church; and the Conchates, 350 individuals, dispersed as far west as the Sabine River.¹⁴ In time, there ensued lethal conflict between the whites and natives.¹⁵ In essence, the age-old conflict came about land, for the Alabama Indians had resided for forty years on the same location, prime land desired by the Anglo-Americans. Judge King, therefore, recommended to Governor Claiborne that a 3,000-acre reservation be allotted to the Alabama Indians on public land in St. Landry Parish.¹⁶

George King, as parish judge, not only had to deal with the Indian problems, but he also had civil, criminal, and police jurisdiction that included suits with \$100 or less judgment.¹⁷ Appointed for four years, he could make contracts, bonds, and other property deeds. In fact, the parish notarial was located in the office of the parish judge, not in the clerk of court's office.

George King, moreover, was commissioned major in the Eighth Regiment of the Second Brigade of the Orleans Militia.¹⁸ Later, he served at the Battle of New Orleans with the Opelousas unit and other forces.

In 1807, handing in the lowest bid of \$3,000, Judge King entered into an agreement with St. Landry Parish to remove a raft in the Atchafalaya and other obstructions from the mouth of Bayou Courtableau to Bayou Plaquemine in Iberville Parish. As security to the parish for the faithful performance of the contract, King mortgaged two tracts of land.¹⁹ However, he subcontracted the project to a Joseph Gradenigo who did the actual work.²⁰

13. C. C. Robin, *Voyage to Louisiana, 1803-1805*, trans. by Stuart O. Landry (New Orleans, 1966), pp. 262-263.

14. Carter, ed., *Territorial Papers*, p. 63.

15. Thomas Owens to Colonel Hugh Davis, Plaquemine, La., May 16, 1808. Letter published in the *Louisiana Gazette*, June 14, 1808. In early 1808, Thomas Owens and party were attacked by five Alabama Indians at the mouth of Bayou Courtableau. One Mr. McClelland and a Negro were killed instantly and a wounded Mr. Gené and a distraught Thomas Owens trekked through a dismal country for two days. Finally, they reached Judge King's residence. King immediately dispatched a twenty-four man posse to pursue the culprits. The guilty were arrested and even Governor William C. C. Claiborne journeyed to Opelousas to pardon some of the Alabamons and to hang a few of their number.

16. Dunbar Rowland, ed., *Official Letterbooks of William C. C. Claiborne*, 6 vols. (Jackson, Miss., 1917), IV, 238.

17. *Louisiana Gazette*, April 7, 1807.

18. Carter, ed., *Territorial Papers*, pp. 637-638.

19. George King Acts, St. Landry Parish, Opelousas, Louisiana, p. 216.

20. *Ibid.*, Nov. 6, 1807, pp. 215-216. A contract dated November 6, 1807, provided that the project should be completed by December 31, 1808; and George King engaged to pay Gradenigo the sum of \$2,000 for completion of the project, King, thereby earning an \$800 profit.

Later, by a contract dated April 17, 1809, Squire Chamberlain and Walter McBride obliged themselves to carry on the blacksmith profession in George King's shop in the town of Opelousas.²¹ On the fifth day of December, 1811, Judge George King and Judge William Wikoff, Jr. of Baton Rouge, by virtue of the act of an act of the Orleans Territorial legislature entered into a road contract with William B. Jackson.²²

As well as engaging in business ventures, King devoted time to land speculation. In short, this planter activity would lead to other entrepreneurial activity. The St. Landry Parish tax rolls for 1818 list the judge as owning 1,730 arpents of first quality land located in the Church Prairie, Bayou Boeuf, and the Prairie Basse. In addition, there was another 2,180 arpents of second quality real estate located in the Grand Prairie of Opelousas and along Bayou Plaquemine Brulé. The land was valued at \$7,800 with a \$16.77 parish tax. King also owned two town lots in Opelousas, eight slaves, twenty horses and mules, eighty head of cattle, one four-wheeled carriage and one caleche.²³

March 14, 1826, the Louisiana state legislature granted certain franchises to the Opelousas Steamboat Company, a corporation composed of George King, Garrigues Flaujac, Benoit Vanhille, Eliakim Littelee, and Stephen W. Wikoff. The group was empowered to keep and maintain a steamboat and ferry from Bayou Plaquemine in Iberville Parish through the usual route to the confluence of bayous Cocodile and Boeuf.²⁴ This service was important for it insured safe navigation for cattle, cotton, and other products to the New Orleans market.

In 1829, the judge entered into a partnership with Pierre Gabriel Wartelle, his son-in-law and the husband of Louisa King. This agreement was the business of cultivating sugar cane, making sugar, and spiritous liquor.²⁵ In an act dated May 12, 1829, George King acquired half interest in a 26-acre tract, while Pierre Wartelle acquired a 206-acre tract from George King. In short, this was the basis for the partnership of King and Wartelle.²⁶ The

21. *Ibid.*, April 17, 1809, pp. 335-336. Chamberlin and McBride agreed to conduct the said business in an industrious manner, and also to maintain proper books which would be open to the judge's inspection. George King, for his part, obliged himself to provide the tools, sufficient iron, and coal for the business. The judge, furthermore, agreed to let Chamberlin and McBride have the service of King's two black slaves, Marcel and Charles, for the term of the one-year contract. The judge also would provide the blacksmiths with housing, lodging, board and would also journalize and examine the books. The contract stipulated that King would receive two-thirds of the profits, while Chamberlin and McBride received one-third of the proceeds.

22. St. Landry Parish Conveyance Book, B-1, p. 256. Jackson agreed to construct a road by the shortest and highest route from the house of Charles Barré on Bayou Courtaubéau to Baton Rouge, the said road to be ten feet in width and to causeway the small "bogy bayeaux." The contract price was \$1,000.

23. St. Landry Parish Sheriff Deed Book C, 1818 Tax Rolls.

24. William J. Sandoz, "A Brief History of Saint Landry Parish," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, VIII (1925), 227.

25. St. Landry Parish Conveyance Book, G-1, p. 496.

26. *Ibid.* The contract stated that the lands owned by the parties severally, and those owned jointly in the environs of Moundville near Washington, and a tract of land owned by the judge situated on Bayou Boeuf, adjoining the lands of Amos Webb and the representatives of Francis Darby, containing 190 superficial arpents, or any part of said lands was to be employed in cultivation for the use of the said partnership as long as it would exist. Moreover, King and Wartelle promised to furnish an equal slave force for cultivating and producing sugar and rum. Likewise, "all expenses incurred for the establishment, including buildings, mill, kettles, horses, cattle, carts, ploughs, tools of every description, hirelings, provisions and finally everything necessary for carrying on the plantation contemplated; to be borne by the parties equally and everything mentioned and understood in this article to be joint and common property." Furthermore, if either of

partnership existed for about thirteen years.²⁷

In his many enterprises George King had his bad times as well as his good times, for he was the defendant in suits, mostly for bad debts. In May 1830, Charles Thieneman, proprietor of the *Opelousas Gazette*, filed charges against Judge King for not paying advertisement costs to the newspaper.²⁸ Similarly, Benjamin F. Linton, an irate parish resident, filed suit against Judge King and others on November 6, 1828. Linton contended that King, as chief election commissioner, together with Henderson Taylor and André Nerault as assistant election commissioners, did injury to the plaintiff by depriving him of the right to vote for Louisiana electors for the president and vice-president of the United States.²⁹

Scarce evidence suggests that in politics Judge King was a Southern Whig. First, he was reared in Kentucky, the home state of Henry Clay. Moreover, George R. King, his son, in 1842, was one of fifty delegates nominated to represent St. Landry Parish at a state Whig convention at New Orleans in 1844.³⁰ In addition, John E. King, his grandson, was the editor of the *St. Landry Whig*, a local political newspaper of which George King was a subscriber.³¹ Surely, as an election official, King was aware of Whig-Democratic factionalism in St. Landry Parish, a conflict that reached its apogee during the 1840 presidential election.³²

In other areas, King exhibited his natural leadership ability, especially in the educational field. The judge, in 1811, endeavored to establish a public school on the southern fringes of Opelousas.

Available records shed little light on the personal life of George King. The rather dry

the parties advanced a larger monetary sum than the other, it would be reimbursed to him out of the pro- of the next crop, and if the crop were insufficient, he would receive ten per cent interest on the balance due.

Finally, at the end of each year the expenses were paid and the proceeds equally divided between the partners.

27. *Opelousas Gazette*, March 12, 1842. The *Opelousas Gazette* mentioned that the King and Wastelle partnership was dissolved and that on April 18, 1842, there would be a public auction to sell the hardware. At that time, the plantation was producing about 120 gallons of rum per day. In addition, a stock of 4,000-5,000 gallons of "excellent" rum was to be sold at the auction. The sale also included a complete steam-powered sugar mill along with all vats, kettles, and tools.

28. *Charles Thieneman v. George King*, St. Landry District Court, May 10, 1830, No. 1661. The plaintiff contended that between July 12, 1828, and March 29, 1830, the judge was indebted to the *Opelousas Gazette* for the sum of \$133. Judge King responded that the charges were so vague that he did not know if he was being sued as the parish judge, probate judge, or as a private individual. King demanded that the plaintiff's charges be dismissed. No judgment for this suit can be found in the records.

29. *Benjamin F. Linton v. George King, et al.*, St. Landry District Court, November 6, 1828, No. 1389. The election was held on the fourth and fifth days of November 1828. Linton called for damages against the defendants in the amount of \$350. The defendants responded that Linton was challenged by Rice Garland, a qualified voter, and that the plaintiff did not satisfy the property qualifications for suffrage. At this time, Linton refused to take the customary oath given by the election commissioners. Henry A. Bullard, Judge of the Fifth Superior District, awarded the judgment in favor of the defendants and ordered the plaintiff to pay all court costs.

30. *Opelousas Gazette*, February 14, 1844.

31. William J. Sandoz, "A Brief History of St. Landry Parish," 237.

32. Edmund H. Martin Acts, St. Landry Parish, No. 838, Sept. 19, 1840. The highlight of this campaign in St. Landry Parish was the William H. Parrott and John Cochran wager. It was mutually agreed that if General William Henry Harrison was elected president of the United States, Cochran promised to sell to Mr. Parrott his home on Bridge Street in the town of Washington, La., for the sum of \$5.00. Likewise, Parrott obliged himself to sell to Cochran his residence in the town of Opelousas in the event that Martin Van Buren was elected president for a similar sum. Parrott won the bet.

language of notarial, territorial, and other sources do not give the historian or genealogist an insight into George King, the man. What was his character, personality and temperament? How did he perform his social roles as husband, father, and grandfather? The answers to these questions have long since vanished from St. Landry Parish.

George King and Amelia Lejeune (Young) were married in New Orleans in 1797, and resided there until they removed themselves to St. Landry Parish in 1805. During these years, the couple had many children. In fact, others were born after they had established themselves in Opelousas. Besides his widow, Amelia (d. 1856), six children survived George King: George Rogers, Nancy, Louisa, Eliza, Emily, and Adela Bland, only the first three being connected in any way with their father's affairs in Opelousas. Three other children died in infancy. One unnamed child died in 1810, another died August 23, 1816 at age one day, and Madeline Virginia King died at the age of seventeen months (b. June 12, 1814, d. November 7, 1815).³³

George Rogers King, the only surviving son, was born in St. Landry Parish in 1807, and educated at the University of Virginia. He served successively as state legislator, district attorney, district judge, and associate justice of the Louisiana State Supreme Court.³⁴ He married Anne Elizabeth Winn, daughter of John Winn of Albemarle County, Virginia, at the Belmont Plantation near Charlottesville on May 13, 1832.³⁵ The young couple returned to Louisiana, where George Rogers was employed by his father, for records show that George R. King witnessed numerous notarial acts during the 1830s. One writer describes him as follows:

Above middle height, his countenance expression of mildness rather than firmness, he attracts the stranger, and at once elicits his confidence. The close observer sees little in his features to indicate the man of very superior endowments, though the fact of his having presided long, with applause and distinction, upon the district court bench, speaks highly of his worth and talents. In private life, he is loved and respected for his virtues, and is a perfect gentleman in his manners; of noble sentiments and unblemished character, whether upon the bench or at the bar, he has ever won the esteem of his fellow citizens.³⁶

The preceeding accolade is supported by other favorable sources, which praise the talents of George Rogers King. He sat as a district court judge on the Court of Criminal Errors and Appeals, and was considered to be an outstanding criminal lawyer (*State v. Brette*, 6 La. Ann. 661). He served on the state's high court from March 19, 1846—March 1, 1850. He retired because of fragile health "... for he felt unequal to the labor."³⁷

34. Hebert, comp., *Southwest Louisiana Records*, II, 522. Emily King married John H. Overton, an attorney. The couple resided in Ouachita Parish for a number of years. Emily died September 16, 1860.

Eliza King married James Dixon, who died April 29, 1829. He was survived by two children, James, Jr. and Amelia.

Adela Bland King was born December 24, 1819. She married John P. Pratt August 26, 1846.

34. Henry P. Dart, "History of the Louisiana Supreme Court in the Celebration of the Centenary of the Supreme Court of Louisiana," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, IV (1921), 117.

35. *Anne Elizabeth Winn King v. George Rogers King*, St. Landry Parish District Court, June 28, 1869, No. 11073.

36. John Smith Whitaker, *Sketches of Life and Character in Louisiana: The Portraits Selected Principally from the Bench and Bar* (New Orleans, 1847), p. 42.

37. William K. Dart, "The Justices of the Louisiana Supreme Court: The Celebration of the Centenary of the Su-

Nancy King, George R. King's sister, married Valentine King, her second cousin, on January 15, 1818. Valentine was the son of John Edward King and Sarah Gist. He was born in 1794 in Washington County, Kentucky.³⁸ Nancy was born in New Orleans and apparently educated there, for she signed her name rather than making her mark. Valentine King was an attorney at law, representing the judge in his numerous law suits. Moreover, in 1830, he was the Register of the Opelousas Land Office. He also served as the president of the Board of Police for the town of Opelousas. Valentine died in Opelousas on July 12, 1835. He was survived by Nancy, and five children: Mathilda, Eliza, John Edwards, Sophia, and Overton.³⁹

Louisa King, Nancy's sister, was born April 1801 in New Orleans. Apparently she resided for a number of years in the Crescent City, where she met her future husband, Pierre Gabriel Wartelle. He and Louise were married February 14, 1828, afterward moving to St. Landry Parish, where Pierre engaged in the mercantile business.⁴⁰ In 1829, he purchased a plantation with George King, his father-in-law, and devoted himself to the sugar culture.⁴¹

George King also had the service of James Ray, his secretary. Ray was born in Kentucky in 1790. He served as the parish judge's secretary and as a notary for a number of years. He married Amelia Humphreys, a niece of Amelia Young King, George King's wife. James Ray died in 1836, at the age of forty-six, while his spouse passed away in 1851 at the age of fifty-three.⁴²

In October 1842, after 35 years of serving the residents of the parish, King turned over that stewardship to a younger man, Adolphe Garrigues. King may well have been in failing health, unable to carry on the arduous duties of parish judge. Evidence shows that in his last years he had become senile and unable to take care of his own affairs.⁴³ He passed away at his residence three miles south of the town of Opelousas, November 24, 1850. He left rather vast landholdings which numbered several thousand acres as well as sixty slaves and other assets, of which George Rogers King, the estate administrator, painted a rather bleak fiscal picture. The estate was valued for a gross sum of \$99,681.87, but had outstanding debts of \$44,494.08. The estate paid half of the sum, but was unable to satisfy the remaining creditors;⁴⁴ therefore, the real estate was sold at public auction.⁴⁵ More-

preme Court of Louisiana," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, IV (1921), 39. George R. King survived many of his associates, dying in 1871. The retirement years were severe ones for him. Ann E. Winn, his wife, sued him for restitution of her paraphernal property in 1869. Moreover, on March 21, 1871, Anne Elizabeth Winn, the widow, had to sell the estate of George R. King at public auction to satisfy his creditors. In fact, the estate had become so insolvent that the judge's entire library, which included numerous legal and historical works, was sold at public auction for \$208. Estate of George R. King, St. Landry Parish, March 30, 1871, No. 3475.

38. Valentine and Nancy King's Marriage License, St. Landry Parish, January 15, 1818, No. 2.

39. Estate of Valentine King, St. Landry Parish, July 18, 1855, No. 707.

40. Hebert, comp., *Southwest Louisiana Records*, II, 902. Pierre Wartelle was a native of Brye, County of Aubert Seine, France. He was the son of Jean Wartelle and Anne Anceaux.

41. William Henry Perrin, ed., *Southwest Louisiana Biographical and Historical*, 2 parts (New Orleans, 1891), pt. II, 90.

42. *Ibid.*,

43. *Pierre G. Wartelle v. The Widow and Heirs of George King*, St. Landry District Court, April 14, 1853, No. 6036.

44. Estate of George King, St. Landry Parish, November 29, 1850, No. 1526.

45. St. Landry District Court Suit, No. 5790, Missing.

over, there was some conflict with Pierre G. Wartelle because of a residual problem with the sugar partnership that was not resolved before the judge's death.⁴⁶

George King was one of the last pioneers of the Attakapas Country. His death on November 24, 1850, ended an era not only for St. Landry Parish, but also for Southwest Louisiana. With him the pastoral prairies vanished from the scene. Those who survived him would soon be faced with another way of life. The *Opelousas Gazette* marked his passing with the following testimonial:

During King's time many of the estates of its citizens have passed under the control and administration of Judge King some half dozen times, and he has officiated at nuptial ceremonies of more than half of the existing population as well as those of their ancestors. How vast and wonderful the changes in the interval—whether we contemplate the progress of intelligence, the numerical increase of the population, or the general improvement of the country. As the judge passes from the state of public action, we should do violence to our feelings, and forget justice, did we not award him the tribute of respect due long and invaluable public service, and to the encouraging example furnished by the useful enterprising and public spirited citizen. . . . The old judge like the venerable oak of the forest, that has withstood the storms and tempests of a century, fades into sear and yellow leaf; and yields to the young growth that has sprung up around him.⁴⁷

In short, George King's contributions enriched the culture of the people of St. Landry Parish and left their mark upon succeeding generations of Southwestern Louisiana.

46. St. Landry Parish District Suit No. 6036, April 14, 1853.

Pierre Wartelle embroiled the heirs and widow of the old judge in what amounted to family warfare. In fact, there was apparent animosity between Pierre and Louisa King Wartelle and the other members of the King family, a conflict which may have existed prior to the judge's death. Pierre Wartelle filed suit in St. Landry District Court on April 14, 1853. The litigation concerned the following property:

A tract of land containing about two hundred superficial arpents, lying near Moundville on the Bayou Crocodile being the eastern half of the tract purchased by the said George King, from the late Valentine King as per act passed before James Ray, Notary Public, on the 12th of August 1825, the remaining half of which tract was conveyed by act of sale on the 12th of May 1829, passed before Benjamin B. Jefferson, to Pierre.

The eastern half was sold to the widow and heirs of George King at the estate's public auction. Pierre, however, contended that the land in question was purchased from George King previously, but a bill of sale was not passed, since the judge had become senile, and Pierre did not want to pressure the old gentleman. George Rogers King responded that he and his father had a conversation regarding the land in question and that the old judge hoped that Pierre Wartelle would one day acquire the land. George King, however, could not sell the land or give it to Louisa, for it would have been an injustice to his other children. Pierre, for his part, claimed that he was rightful owner of the land in question. He even went as far as to cultivate it with fifty acres of sugar cane and eight acres of cotton. Testimony of Achille Dupre, the St. Landry Parish auctioneer, stated that Wartelle bid on the above tract as well as one located along the Atchafalaya River. With this apparent conflict, Wartelle proceeded to put fences around the perimeter of the land. In response, George R. King had Benjamin Harrison, sheriff of St. Landry Parish, remove the fences while Wartelle was on a business trip to France. In a letter written to her husband, Louisa King Wartelle claimed that she was horrified at the sheriff's action, such action opening the way for stray livestock to damage the crops under cultivation. Upon his return Pierre filed for damages against the heirs of George King in the sum of \$5,000. The court awarded him only \$500 for the crop damage. *Ibid.*

47. These words appeared in the *Opelousas Gazette*, October 29, 1842, upon the retirement of Judge George King.

The 1875 Assessment Roll Of

Submitted by Donald J. Martin

Assessment Roll and List of immovable and other property in the Town of Brashear subject

Names of Property Owners	Number of Lots	No. of Square	Valuation	Horses & Mules	Meat Cattle
H					
Hunter, John	13 and 14	C	650.00	1 horse	
Herrow, Walter	9	C	200.00		
Hutchinson, A.	1	15	750.00		
Hutchinson, D.	2	15	700.00		
Harris, Tho ^s A.	17	8	150.00		Laurence T.
Hedeman, H. Est.	9 & 10 Sub	37	700.00		
Herrow, P.				No property	
I					
Imilay, A. J. Est.	$\frac{1}{2}$ 7	19	200.00		
J					
Joret, A. E.	6	6	800.00		
" A.	14 & 15	8	800.00		
Jones, Wm.	9 & 10 Sub	37	100.00		
" "	7 & 14	39	1000.00		
Johnson, S. J. Mrs.	1, 2, 3, 10 & 11	38	1000.00		
Johnson, John	1	19	500.00		

The Town Of Brashear

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to taxes together with the amount of tax assessed thereon for year 1875.

Valuation	Capital Stock Invested	Total Value of Property	Poll Tax	School Tax	Total Amount of Taxes
50.00		650.00	1.00	1.62½	6.50 Paid Town
		50.00		.12½	.50 Paid Town
		200.00	1.00	.50	2.00 Paid March 26th, 1880
		750.00	1.00	1.87½	7.50 Paid
		700.00	1.00	1.75	7.00 Paid Sept '77
		150.00	1.00	37½	1.50 Paid
		700.00	1.00	1.75	7.00 Paid T.
	100.00	100.00	1.00	.25	1.00
		200.00		.50 paid Sept. '77	2.00 Sold J. Wildenstei:
		800.00		2.00	8.00 Paid
		800.00		2.00	8.00 Paid
				.25	1.00 Sold to Mrs. Roth
		1000.00	1.00	2.50	10.00 Paid
		1000.00		2.50	10.00 Paid care of C. H. St. Clair
		500.00	1.00	1.25	5.00 Paid

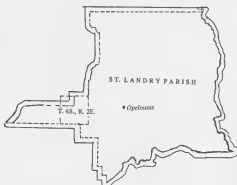
Assessment Roll and List of immovable and other property in the Town of Brashear subject

Names of Property Owners	Number of Lots	No. of Square	Valuation	Horses & Mules	Meat Cattle
K					
Kahn, M.	3, 4, 10, 11	25	5500.00		2 cows
Kinsey, M. Mrs.	6	34	600.00		2 cows
Kling, F.	1	22	500.00		
Kilbrue, M.	2 houses on lot	22	200.00		
L					
Loeb, Leopold	4 & 9	1	4000.00		
" "	4 & 11	39	1500.00		
Lahitte, Pierre	10, 11, & 12	4	1000.00	1 horse	
" "	2	20	600.00		
Landry, M. A.	15	4	1000.00		
" " "	13 & 14	22	1000.00		
Landry, E. A.	6	22	50.00		
" " "	1 & 7	36	100.00		
" " "	1	7	250.00		
" " "	1 & 3	5	1000.00		
" " "	8	26	1000.00		
Landry, Octave	11 & 12	13	1000.00		2 cows
Laforest, L.					
Francioni & Seville	10 Sub	1	500.00		
Lyons, Paul	3	15	350.00		
" James	5	37	300.00		
Lewis, Felix	7	16	200.00		
Lehmann, T.					
Lehmann, N					

to taxes together with the amount of tax assessed thereon for year 1875.

Valuation	Capital Stock Invested	Total Value of Property	Poll Tax	School Tax	Total Amount of Taxes
100.00	500.00	6100.00		15.25	61.00 Paid Town
50.00		650.00		1.62½	6.50 Paid June '77
		500.00	1.00	1.25	5.00 Paid May '77
No property		200.00	1.00	.50	2.00
	800.00	4800.00		12.00	48.00 Paid Town
		1500.00		3.75	15.00 Paid Town
50.00				.12½	.50
		1600.00		4.00	16.00 Paid
		2000.00		5.00	20.00 Paid Town
		2400.00	1.00	6.00	24.00 Paid
30.00		1030.00	1.00	2.57½	10.30 Paid
		500.00		1.25	5.00 Paid '77
		350.00	1.00	.87½	3.50 Paid
		300.00	1.00	.75	3.00 Paid
		200.00	1.00	.50	2.00 Paid
	300.00	300.00		.75	3.00 Paid
	200.00	200.00	1.00	.50	2.00 Paid

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SETTLEMENT OF T. 6S., R. 2E.

Township 6 South, Range 2 East lies in the St. Landry Parish arm that extends between Acadia and Evangeline parishes. Actually, a chunk of the township, two sections deep and three sections wide lies over the boundary and in Evangeline Parish.

Early settlement varies. Only two land grants are recorded within the township, one dated Dec. 3, 1777, the other undated but, presumably about the same time as the other. Other certificates of title were based on orders of survey and requêtes. A few titles were based on settlement or occupancy and cultivation.

Public land sales in the township began in 1835, the greatest number of sales taking place in 1836 and 1853. By 1853 many of the tracts claimed in 1815 had probably passed into other hands.

Among the names prominent in Evangeline Parish today are Manuel, Guillory, and Fontenot, all located in the north corner of the township. Among those on the south boundary touching present Acadia Parish, most prominent is the Young family, who moved down into Acadia Parish some time after 1856.

Revised Index to **St. Mary Parish Estates** **1811 - 1900**

(Continued from Vol. XIX, No. 2)

Compiled by
*Mrs. Clyde Alpha, Mrs. Margery Laws Luke,
 Mrs. Dorrie R. Richard, and Mary Elizabeth Sanders*

Edited and submitted by
Mary Elizabeth Sanders

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2495	Lydia Robertson	1884
2704	Mrs. David Robbins, nee Sarah Burns	1893
2728	Mrs. Beauregard Rodriguez, née Ernestine Prevost	1894
2759	Louis Rothenbach	1894
2876	Wesley A. Rodgers/Rogers	1898
262	Robert P. Rogers	1833
542	Mrs. Rankin Rogers, nee Ellen Young Sanders	1843
545	Rankin Rogers (Inventory only.)	1844
581	Mrs. Robert P. Rogers, nee Elizabeth Patterson, widow in first marriage of Francis Hudson [SM I 40, 168]	1846
822	Mrs. Mathew Rogers, nee Mary Bell	1853
849	Mathew Rogers	1854
1075	Philippe Rogis	1861
1096	John Rogers	1862
2080	Eliza Jane Rogers & William Hall, her husband, both deceased.	1866
2389	Francis H. Rogers	1879
2485	Ada Augusta Rogers, widow of Thomas J. Rice [A II 84]	1884
2876	Wesley A. Rogers/Rodgers	1898
2908	John R. Rogers	1899
295	Nicolas Rome	1835
506	Jean Louis Romain	1843
2088	Antoine Romero	1866
2669	Lawrence Rombach	1892
2709	Mrs. Lawrence Rombach, nee Eugenie S. Mequet	1893
92	E. Rose (Missing.) Probably Edmund Rose. See SM I 34.	1821
2619	Edmond Rose	1890
56	Joshua/Josiah Rowland (Missing.)	1817
199	Mrs. George Royster, nee Ann Bowes	1831
254	Julius Rowe	1833
258	Thomas J. Royster	1833
945	Robert B. Royster & Sarah Kemper, his wife, both deceased	1856
993	Robert M. Royster	1858
999	Isabelle Virginia Royster, wife of John Fuller	1859
1022	George Roussel	1839
2184	Marie Rosella Roussel, wife of John M. DeGravelles	1869

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2810	Josephine Rotolosi, wife of John Mattise	1896
53	C. Rumble (Missing.) Probably the succession of Francois Pomet; original index has a listing for the same estate number in the name of F. Pomet, filed in 1817. Possibly this was another case of a multiple listing of two successions with the same estate number.	1816
566	Ruth Russel, wife of Edward L. Massey	1845
688	John S. Rumel	1849
2725	Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, nee Elizabeth Kraft	1894
2844	Susan Ryles	1897
878	Mrs. Sylvain Salles, nee Hortense Carlin	1855
2489	Bernard Salve	1884
2769	Alden J. Salvo	1895
2834	John D. Saint	1897
181	William G[unnel] Sanders, Sr. [SM 191]	1829
205	Uriah Sandy	1831
394	William Gunnell Sanders	1839
409	James Sanders, Sr.	1839
542	Ellen Young Sanders, wife of Rankin Rogers	1843
583	Mrs. Thomas F. Sanders, nee Gillia P. Hunter	1846
671	Mrs. James Sanders, Sr., nee Abby Ann Nixon	1849
1078	Francis/Franklin G. Sanders, vacant	1861
2057	Jared Young Sanders, Sr.	1866
2165	Nancy Sanders/Saunders, widow of Joseph S. Tarkington, widow in first marriage of Joseph Theall	1869
2337	Nancy Verlinda Sanders & Thomas Isaac Cocke, her husband, both deceased	1877
2375	Mrs. Henry James Sanders, nee Amanda Robbins	1879
2383	Jehu Wilkinson Sanders	1879
2420	Mary G. Sanders & John E. Carson, her husband, both deceased	1880
2450	Jared Young Sanders	1881
2535	John T. Sanders & Fannie Millom, his wife, both deceased	1886
2556	Susan Sanders, widow of Hugh A. Woodson (Multiple listing.)	1887
2571	Alvah P. Sappington/Lappington	1887
130	Marie Saunie/Sonnier, alias Madam Constant, widow of Constant Cavaller	1824
340	Augustine Sauvage, wife of Hubert Huguet	1837
564	Cyprien Savoye	1845
669	Samuel Satterthwait	1849
680	Pierre Savoie	1849
715	Marie A. Savoie, nee Bonin	1850
1018	Mrs. Thomas F. Sawyer, nee Lydia Spinks	1859
2423	William G. Saxon	1880
2442	Thomas Sawyer	1881
2598	Samuel Saxon & Mary Ford, his wife, both deceased	1889
727	James Scanton, vacant	1850
597	Nicholas Schitler	1846
2082	Theodore W. Schockley/Shokley	1866

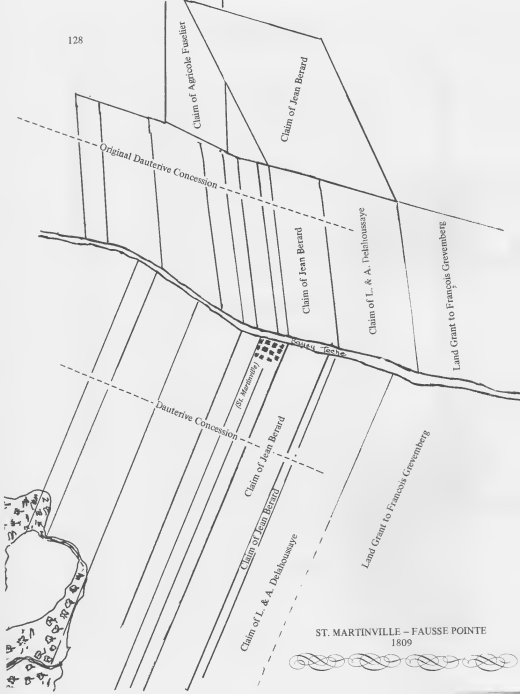
ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2519	Michel Schmulen	1885
2600	Otto Schwartz	1889
2897	Valentine Schwan	1899
336	Elizabeth Susan Scott, wife of Bayliss L. Wilcox	1836
954	Willie L. Scott, minor; about to contract marriage with William Rochell, appointment of tutor ad hoc, Isaac Bowman	1856
2017	Mary Ann Scott	1865
2841	Mrs. Sevan Scott, nee Delphine Butler	1897
2954	Josephine Scott	1900
866	George N. Seagrave, vacant	1854
2178	Theresa Seitz, wife of Mathias Ehlers	1869
2460	Mrs. H _____ A _____ Seely, nee H _____ A _____ Sigur, divorced wife of Oscar Seely, Sr.	1882
9	J. B. Senette (Missing.) Probably Jean Baptiste Senette. See SM 14.	1812
23	E. Senette (Will.) (Missing.) Probably the recordation of the will of Eugene Senette, whose succession was opened in 1817, Estate No. 99A. See SM 1 10.	1813
99A	Eugene Senette	1817
281	Gayetno Serra	1834
323	Eugenie Sennet, widow of Ursin Demaret	1836
530	Eugene Sennet	1843
623	Mrs. Eugene Sennet, nee Carmelite Barabino. There is no guide card for this succession.	1847
641	Mrs. Eugene Sennet, nee Desiree LeBlanc	1848
720	George Sennet	1850
771	Gilbert Sennet	1852
882	George Sellinger, vacant	1854
892	Jean Louis Sennet, FMC	1855
1019	Joseph Self, vacant	1859
2148	Wilfred Sennet	1868
2366	John Sennet & Celini Pecot, his wife, both deceased	1879
2371	Victorine Sennet	1879
2398	Felix Sennet	1879
2465	Mary Ann Seyburn, wife of Isaac D. Seyburn	1882
2483	Eugene Sennet	1884
2766	Edward Sennet	1895
2822	Mrs. John Selzner, nee Barbara Aikman	1897
579	Africa Shattuck	1846
617	William H. Shakrley	1847
640	Mrs. William Sharp, nee Abby Ann Birdsall [A II 47]	1848
2909	Dennis Shannon	1899
2613	Toles Shelton	1889
2082	Theodore W. Shokley/Schockley	1866
2207	Andrew S. Shoulder	1870
2579	Miss Diana M. Shyrigh	1888
2916	Mrs. Eugenie Shinn, widow of S. W. Shinn Siebert--see Gilbert	1899
153	Mrs. Francois Pierre Sigur, nee Emelie Pellerin	1826
334	Mrs. Laurent Sigur, nee Josephine Armelin	1836

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
582	Aminaide Sigur. This succession is bound behind Estate No. 583.	1846
717	Florestine M. Sigur, wife of George O. Foote	1850
898	Laurent Sigur	1855
2045	Hermogene Sigur	1865
2125	Heloise Sigur & Theodore Faye, her husband, both deceased	1867
2289	Treville Sigur	1874
2302 1/2	Numa Sigur. Index shows this succession was filed in 1879.	1875
2324	George & Frank Sigur. Indexed as Cigar.	1876
2362	The Mrs. Frederic Sigurs, nee Philomine Perret and Emma Perret	1879
2460	H _____ A _____ Sigur, divorced wife of Oscar Seely, Sr. This decedent was a sister of Dennis A. Sigur.	1882
2500	Edward Sigur	1884
2508,	Felicite Sigur & Charles Pecot, her husband, both deceased	1885
2509		1885
2684	Joseph Frederic Sigur	1892
2706	Mrs. Frederic Sigur, nee Emma Perret	1893
2749	Mrs. Edward Sigur, nee Graciously Cornen	1894
2780	Mrs. Placide P. Sigur, nee Marie Emelie Delahoussaye	1895
161	George Singleton	1828
217	Elizabeth Singleton, wife of William Youngblood	1832
271	Marie Louise Sinitiere, wife of Nicolas Verret	1834
498	Mrs. Anthony Singleton, nee Adelaide Verdin, FWC	1843
781	George Singleton	1852
786	James S. Simmons	1852
1049	Francois Sinitiere	1860
2001	Mrs. Francois Sinitiere, nee Annette Guidry	1862
2008	Elina Sinitiere, wife of _____ Lucas, previously the wife of Louis Mindenmann	1862
2015	Hubert Sinitiere	1864
2097	Edward Simon, Sr.	1867
2407	Henry Simonds	1880
2557	Alexander Sinclair	1886
2599	Joseph Simoneaux	1889
2776	Aurelia Simoneaux, wife of Narcisse Alleman	1895
19	D. Smith (Missing.) This was undoubtedly the succession of David Smith, an early settler in the area. He was the first husband of Ann Tinker (Estate No. 104). See SM I 10.	1813
72	L. Smith (Missing.) (Multiple listing.) Undoubtedly the succession of Lucius Smith. See SM I 28.	1817
175	David Smith	1829
227	Julius Smith	1832
257A	Mrs. David Smith, nee Matilda Jane Sidney Baylies	1833
344	Mrs. Jonathan Smith, nee Mary Ann Kershaw	1837
366	Mrs. Peter Smith, nee Emily Margaret Lambert	1837
374	Daniel Smith	1838
377	Mrs. James Smith, nee Emma D'Estoup	1838
463	Francis Smith	1841
466	Boyd Smith	1842
468	John W. Smith	1842

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
526	Mrs. John Smith, nee Ann Elizabeth Kaigler	1844
584	Margaret Smith, widow of Thomas Edwards	1846
709	Richard R. Smith	1850
825	Simeon Smith	1853
827	Emma V./U. Smith, wife of Robert M. McMillan	1853
857	James T. Smith	1854
862	Ichabod Smith	1854
1027	John Smith	1859
1033	Louis Frank Smith	1859
1080	Evert Bancker Smedes	1861
2041	John K. Smith	1862
2081	Elizabeth Smith, wife of John Carson	1866
2102	Simeon B. Smith	1867
2160	Lodoiska Smith, wife of Alexander G. Frere	1869
2223	Thomas Smardon	1871
2227	Jonathan Smith	1871
2282	Mrs. Thomas Smardon, nee Bedelia Travis	1874
2349	Felix Smith	1878
2376	Dr. John A. Smith	1879
2384	Mrs. Simeon Smith, nee Arpha M. Burt [See Estate No. 825 for her maiden name.]	1879
2414	Joseph Smith	1880
2533	Homer H. Smith	1886
2574	William H. Smith	1887
2637	Ernest J. Smith	1890
2659	George W. Smith	1891
2715	Beverly C. Smith	1893
2758	William T. Smardon	1894
2782	Rev. Thomas A. Smith	1895
2926	James W. Smith	1899
58	J. Sorrell (Missing.) Estate No. 58 is missing; Estate No. 98	
98	is not. The latter is entirely in French. They are probably segments of the same succession, that of Jacques Joseph Sorrell, an early settler in the area. He died June 11, 1816 at 75 years of age, according to Funeral Book 4, folio no. 1053, St. Martin of Tours Roman Catholic Church, St. Martinville, La.	1817
83	C. J. Sorrel (Missing.) This is undoubtedly the succession of Joseph Contamine Sorrel, who was buried July 6, 1820, a native of St. Laurent du Pont, Dept. of L'Isere, France. He probably died the day before. His age is given as "about 56 years," according to Funeral Book 4, folio no. 1370, St. Martin of Tours Roman Catholic Church, St. Martinville, La.	1820
130	Marie Sonnier/Saunie, alias Madame Constant, widow of Constant Cavalier	1824
164	Mrs. Antoine Francois Solange Sorrel, nee Cecile Rosalie Selenie Pellerin	1828
169	Alexander S. Southerland/Sutherland	1828
256	Bridges Sojourner	1833

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
312	David G. Southerland/Sutherland	1835
360	Antoine Francois Solange Sorrel	1837
450	Adam Southerland/Sutherland	1841
504	Mrs. Martial Sorrel, nee Marie Rose Angelique Desiree Coralie Pellerin	1843
544	Pierre Souscit	1844
619	Mrs. Marcellen Sonnier, nee Azelle Broussard	1846
970	Amanda Sojourner, wife of William Rochell	1857
983	Robert N. Sojourner	1857
984	Robert N. Sojourner. Re: Partnership of Fleurot & Sojourner	1858
2233	Martial Sorrel	1871
2658	Mrs. Marie Morel Sousier	1891
2815	Jacob Sorrel	1896
148	Mrs. Payton R. Splane, nee Susan Lacy	1826
212	Thomas Spencer (Inventory & conveyance of property.) (Not a succession.)	1831
437	Mrs. Daniel P. Sparks, nee Constance Etier	1840
746	Alexander R. Splane	1851
818	Mrs. Alexander R. Splane, nee Jane A. Kemper	1853
1018	Lydia Spinks, wife of Thomas F. Sawyer	1859
2412	George Spedy	1880
2586	Henry Spellman & wife	1888
2973	Daniel Spurlock	1900
529	Mrs. Alfred Stansbury, nee Aimee Charlotte Derouen	1844
615	Alfred Stansbury	1847
657	Edwin Stansbury	1849
829	Alfred N. Stanley	1853
941	Mrs. James H. Stakes, nee Susan Young	1855
2093	Charlotte Ann Stansbury, wife of Zebulon P. Gathright	1866
2120	Mrs. Alfred M. Stanley, nee Emily Donohoe	1867
2559	Thomas J. Stansbury	1887
2628	Edwin James Stansbury	1890
100	Alexander Sterling/Stirling	1818
172	John Stein/Stine, Sr.	1829
282	Frances A[sheton] Steele, wife of Joshua Baker [SM III 69]	1833
347	William Stewart	1837
422	Thompson Stewart	1840
472	William Sterling/Stirling	1842
649	Robert W. Stewart	1848
2030	Archibald D. Stewart	1865
2367	George C. Steele	1879
2757	Alexander R. Sterling/Stirling	1894
2860	Alfred Stewart & Rosine Crockett, his wife, both deceased	1898
2862	William Stewart	1898
2865	Oren Stewart	1898
2656	Vital St. Martin	1891
151	William Stone	1826
1090	Pierre Stouff	1861

(To Be Continued)



Will of Jean Berard, Merchant

Jean Berard was born in Yoreppe, Province of Dauphiné, France, about 1737. The name first appears in colonial records in 1766, when a Jean Berrard is listed as a merchant and a member of the militia of St. Louis, Spanish Illinois (present-day Missouri).¹ Evidently Berard arrived in the Attakapas, or he traveled between St. Louis and the Attakapas as early as 1764,² and he probably settled on land along Bayou Teche sometime between 1765 and 1771, when he received a grant to more than 1,000 acres of land on both sides of Bayou Teche from Governor Unzaga on June 20, 1771.³

Berard married Anne Broussard of Acadia in the Attakapas in 1765 or 1766,⁴ and, although he had to show occupancy of some sort to receive his land grant in 1771, he and his family probably did not reside on that land. Instead, indications are that they lived on the land that he claimed and that to which title he was certified in 1811, and the same land upon which he was residing at the time of his death.⁵

1. Seville, Spain, Archivos General de Indias, Papeles procedentes de Cuba, legajo 187A, Part 1 (hereinafter cited as PPC, with legajo and folio numbers). In a later document from the Attakapas, Jean Berard is identified as a merchant.

2. In a letter to Governor Bernardo de Gálvez, Berard, living in the Attakapas, states that he has "been here for 13 years." Berard to Gálvez, Feb. 8, 1777, PPC, 190-122.

3. This grant was below the present community of Parks and was the same land claimed by W. O. Maquelle under Certificate O.B.A.-101 after 1807. No records show how the land passed from Berard to Maquelle. See Gertrude C. Taylor, *Land Grants Along the Teche*, Part I.

4. Donald J. Hebert, comp., *Southwest Louisiana Records*, 29 vols. (Eunice, La., 1974-1980), I, 40. No date is given for this marriage. According to her death date, Christine (born about 1767; died 1842 at age 75), was the first-born of Jean Berard and Anne Broussard. *Ibid.*, IV, 30. Christine married Agricole Fuselier June 17, 1786. *Ibid.*, II, 40. A second daughter, Adélaïde, was born in 1770. She married Charles Daniel Fagot Sept. 6, 1792. *Ibid.*, I, 39. Jean-Baptiste, July 8, 1794. *Ibid.*, p. 40. Alexander, the second son, was born March 3, 1775. He died May 30, 1797. *Ibid.* Camille, the fifth child, was born Sept. 10, 1777. *Ibid.* Achilles, the youngest, born 1788 and died 1816 at age 28, married Marie Hortense Boutte July 7, 1806. *Ibid.*, p. 39. It is interesting to note that Christine and Jean-Baptiste married into neighboring families.

5. This land, approximately 19 arpents wide, extended from Bayou Tortue on the west boundary approximately 80 arpents to Bayou Teche and across in an irregular pattern to a depth of 40 arpents. Title to this land was secured through Certificate B-590, claim which was based on settlement and occupancy of Pierre Broussard; and through certificates B-1772, B-2244 on occupancy, and on B-2256 on an order of survey. See plat herein. The northern boundary of this tract was approximately at Berard Street on the south side of the St. Martin Parish Court House and the lower boundary at the south side of the present Evangeline Shopping Center. There is no known relationship between Berard's wife and Pierre Broussard mentioned above.

Jean Berard also had a claim on the west side of Bayou Vermilion. This claim was based on an order of survey dated March 10, 1785. He sold this land to Joseph Guidry March 10, 1806. R & R Report No. 15, *American State Papers*, Public Land Series, 7 vols. (Washington, D. C., 1812-1858), III, 148.

A letter from Alexandre Le Pelletier Delahoussaye to Unzaga, dated Fausse Pointe, May 1, 1772, informs Unzaga that "a fire had destroyed the Berard house and that the family had managed to salvage only the clothes they were wearing. All local residents have been moved with pity for Berard's plight." He also reports that Berard "is highly respected in the district and passes for a very honest man." He speculates that district inhabitants would help him rebuild his home. As Berard is a merchant, Delahoussaye hopes that Unzaga could persuade New Orleans merchants to provide the former with monetary advances. PPC, 189A:31.

The Fausse Pointe area began just below the early St. Martinville settlement.

Translated by May Waggoner

LAST WILL
JULY 11, 1817

Having before me, Paul Briant, judge of the parish of St. Martin in Attakapas County, in the state of Louisiana, and in person Messrs. Ransom Eastin, Louis Lingois and Louis Dusouchet, all three [being] necessary witnesses domiciled in this parish:

Appeared Mister Jean Berard, Sr., resident, property owner living in the aforesaid parish, who being of sound mind and body, and as he has appeared before the aforesaid judge and witnesses, dictated to the aforesaid judge, in the presence of the aforesaid witnesses, his will, as follows.

Wishing to avoid contestations among my wife, my children and grandchildren about the division of my possessions after my death, and to spare them additionally the expenses which a court-ordered partition might entail, I have made this will, and, as follows, the division of my assets among my wife, my children, and my grandchildren, named below, namely:

Anne Broussard, my wife;

Christine Berard, wife of Mr. Agricole Fuselier, my daughter;

Baptiste Berard, my son;

Charles Fagot, Godefroy Fagot, Rosemond Fagot, Eusebe Fagot, Aglae Fagot, Constance Fagot, and Asema Fagot, all seven children of my deceased daughter Adelaide Berard, and all seven my grandchildren; Hortense Berard, [given name omitted] Berard, Achille Berard and Camille Berard, all four children of Achille Berard, my deceased son, and all four my grandchildren;

Considering that half of all the goods I possess belong to my aforesaid spouse, since we earned and amassed them together, by our common work and industry, she will have for her aforesaid half what will be specified after this and at the price given listed for them according to the inventory made by the judge of this parish on the sixth day of this month of July in the present year 1817, namely:

1. the habitation where we now reside, in St. Martin Parish, containing ten arpents frontage on the right bank of Bayou Teche, with a depth of forty to fifty arpents, more or less; with all the buildings and other installations which belong to it except for nine superficial arpents which I sold to divers people, bounded on one side by the city of St. Martinville and on the other by the land belonging to the heirs of Mr. Louis Delahoussaye, the first listing of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of seven thousand dollars, as listed in the aforesaid inventory\$7,000.

2. a mulatto named Philippe, sixty years of age, listed under item five of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of four hundred dollars, as listed on the aforesaid inventory 400.

3. a mulatto named Lubin, thirty-eight years of age, listed under number seven of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of one thousand dollars, as indicated on the aforesaid inventory \$1000.

4. a Negro named Martin, eighteen years old, listed under number eleven of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, as indicated on the aforesaid inventory 1200.

5. a mulatto named Henry, thirteen years old, listed under number thirteen of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of eight hundred dollars, as indicated on the aforesaid inventory 800.

6. a griffe named Jolivette, twelve years old, listed under number fourteen of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of eight hundred dollars, as indicated on the aforesaid inventory 80
\$11200 [sic]

continued

\$11200.

7. a griffonne named Félicité, eighteen years of age, and her daughter, Sophie, about a year old, listed under number sixteen of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of four hundred dollars, as listed on the aforesaid inventory 400.

8. a negresse named Marie, twenty-one years old, listed under number seventeen of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, as listed in the aforesaid inventory \$1200.

9. a griffonne named Thérèse, fourteen years old, listed under number twenty of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of seven hundred dollars, as listed in the aforesaid inventory 700.

10. a mulatresse named Victoire, eleven years old, listed under number twenty-one of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of six hundred dollars as listed in the aforesaid inventory 600.

11. a cabriolet, its harness and horse listed under number twenty-three of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of four hundred thirty dollars, as listed in the aforesaid inventory 430.

12. all the kitchen equipment and dishes listed under number twenty-seven of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of sixty-two dollars, as listed in the aforesaid inventory 62.00.

13. all the farm instruments, tools and wagons of the residence, listed under number twenty-eight of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of two hundred twenty dollars as listed in the aforesaid inventory. 220.

14. four hundred fifty bottles, part of the six hundred listed under number thirty of the aforementioned

continued, from the other part

\$15812

inventory and for the sum of forty-five dollars, because of the price listed in the aforesaid inventory 45.

15. ten demijohns, part of the twenty listed under number thirty-one of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of fifteen dollars, because of the price listed in the aforesaid inventory 15.

16. six pairs of work oxen, part of the twelve pairs listed under number thirty-four of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of one hundred fifty dollars because of the price listed in the aforesaid inventory 150.

17. one hundred head of domesticated cattle of at least one year of age, listed under number thirty-three of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of nine hundred dollars, as listed in the aforesaid inventory 900.

18. five head of horses, part of the ten listed under number thirty-five of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of one hundred fifty dollars because of the price listed in the aforesaid inventory 150.

19. a horse broken [to harness], part of the same ten listed under number thirty-five of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of thirty dollars because of the price listed in the aforesaid inventory 30.

Sum of about half of the aforesaid possessions, going to my aforesaid wife for her part, seventeen thousand one hundred two dollars \$17102.

Considering that the law gives me free disposition of one-fifth of my share of the aforesaid assets, in favor of whomever I deem proper; consequently because of the tender affection which I have for my beloved wife Anne Broussard, I leave and bequeath her full ownership in, and possession of, the assets specified below.

1. a negress named Rosine, twenty-five years of age, with her four children, named Jean Baptiste, Josephine, Angélique and Louise, listed under number fifteen of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, as listed on the aforesaid inventory \$2500.

2. all the house furnishings, table linen, bed linen, listed under number twenty-six of the aforementioned inventory for the sum of seven hundred eighty-one dollars as listed on the aforesaid inventory 781.

3. seventeen place settings of silver, a big spoon, two serving spoons, listed under number twenty-nine of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of one hundred fifty dollars, as listed in the aforesaid inventory \$140.

Sum of the assets listed above, which I leave and bequeath to my aforesaid spouse, three thousand four hundred thirty-one dollars \$3431.

Item. I leave and bequeath in full ownership and possession to Christine Berard, wife of Mr. Agricole Fuselier, my daughter, the assets specified below, for the portion of my assets which go to her as one of my heirs; namely:

1. a Negro named Augustin, twenty to twenty-five years of age, listed under number eight of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, as listed on the aforesaid inventory 1200.

2. a mulatto named Toussaint, twenty-six years old, listed under number nine of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, as listed on the aforesaid inventory 1200.

Sum, continued, from the share of Madame Fuselier 2400

3. land, six and two thirds arpents wide by forty arpents deep, a third of a piece of land of twenty arpents listed under number twenty of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of one thousand dollars because of the price listed on the aforesaid inventory . . . 1000.

4. ten demijohns, part of the twenty listed under number thirty-one of the aforementioned inventory, for the sum of fifteen dollars, because of the price listed in the inventory 15.

5. specie or bank notes, negotiable, one hundred thirty-five dollars 135.00

sum of the portion of Christine Berard, wife of Mr. Agricole Fuselier, my daughter, three thousand five hundred fifty dollars 3550.

Item. I leave and bequeath in full ownership and possession to Baptiste Berard, my son, the assets specified below, for the portion of my aforesaid assets which go to him as one of my heirs, namely:

1. a Negro named Colas, twenty-two years of age, listed under number sixteen of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, as listed on the aforesaid inventory 1200.

2. a Negro named Etienne, fourteen years of age, listed under number twenty-three of the aforementioned inventory and for the sum of eight hundred dollars, as listed on the aforesaid inventory 800.

3. a Negro named Tha, sixty-five years of age, listed under number six of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of one hundred dollars, as listed in the aforesaid inventory 100.

continued, sum of the portion of Baptiste Berard \$2100.

4. a negresse named Marianne, fifty years of age, listed under number twenty-five of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of one hundred dollars, as listed in the aforesaid inventory 100.

5. property of twelve arpents wide by forty arpents deep, listed under number four of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of six hundred dollars, as listed in the aforesaid inventory 600

6. land of five arpents widw by forty arpents deep, half of the land listed under number three of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of seven hundred fifty dollars, because of the price listed in the aforesaid inventory 750.

Total of the portion of my son Baptiste Berard, three thousand five hundred fifty dollars \$3550.

Item. I give and bequeath in full ownership and possession conjointly to the seven children of Adelaide Berard, deceased, my daughter, the assets specified below, for the share of my aforesaid assets which to to them as heirs of one fourth [of the estate], according to the rights of their deceased mother, namely:

Charles Fagot, Godefroy Fagot, Rosemond Fagot, Eusebe Fagot, Aglae Fagot, Constance Fagot, and Asema Fagot,

1. a negress named Pelagie, forty-five years of age, with her two twin children named Jean-Francois and Ambroise, eight or nine years old, listed under number eighteen of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars, as indicated on the aforesaid inventory \$1600.

continued, sum of the portion of the seven children of my daughter Adelaide Berard, deceased \$1600

2. a negress named Manon, twelve years of age, listed under number twenty-four of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of six hundred dollars, as listed under the aforesaid inventory 600.

3. six and two-thirds arpents of land wide by forty arpents deep, a third of the land of twenty arpents listed under number two of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of one thousand dollars, because of the price listed on the aforesaid inventory. 1000.

4. three horses, part of the ten listed under number thirty-five of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of ninety dollars, because of the price listed in the aforesaid inventory 90.

5. three hundred bottles, part of the six hundred listed under number thirty of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of thirty dollars, because of the price listed in the aforesaid inventory 30.

6. coin or bank notes, negotiable, two hundred thirty dollars 230.

Sum of the portion jointly owned by the seven children of my daughter Adelaide Berard, deceased \$3550.

This portion going to the above-named seven children of my daughter Adelaide Berard, deceased, I want and I order expressly [that it be] placed in the hands of Mr. Agricole Fuselier, my son-in-law, whom I ask, as last proof of his friendship, to be willing to withhold for the account and benefit of the seven above-named children of my daughter Adelaide Berard, deceased, to bear in mind respectively the portion which they have a right to, first, to those of them who are skillful enough to receive it, and then to the others as they come of age legally, one by one, respectively, as to the way to divide it, to conform to the intent of the law in this way. For this is my desire:

Item. I give and bequeath in full ownership and possession, to the four children of my son Achille Berard, deceased, jointly, the assets named hereinafter, for the share of my assets which goes to them as my heirs, in keeping with the rights of their deceased father, namely:

Hortense Berard, [given name omitted] Berard, Achille Berard, and Camille Berard,

1. a negresse named Louise, eighteen years of age, listed under number twenty-two of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, as listed in the aforesaid inventory \$1200.

2. a negro named Bezon, fifty years of age, listed under number twelve of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of five hundred dollars, as listed in the aforesaid inventory..... 500.

3. a negrillone named Henriette, eight years old, listed under number nineteen of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of five hundred dollars, as listed in the aforesaid inventory 500.

4. [a piece of property] six and two-thirds arpents wide by forty arpents deep, [which is] one-third of the land listed under number two of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of one thousand dollars, because of the price listed in the aforesaid inventory..... \$1000.

continued, sum of the portion of the four children of my son Achille Berard, deceased..... \$3200.

5. six pairs of work oxen, part of the twelve pairs listed under number thirty-four of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of one hundred fifty dollars, because of the price listed on the aforesaid inventory. \$150.

6. four breeding mares, listed under number thirty-six of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of forty-eight dollars, as listed in the aforesaid inventory 48.

7. one horse, part of the ten listed under number thirty-five of the aforementioned inventory, and for the sum of thirty dollars, because of the price listed in the aforesaid inventory. 30.

8. specie or bank notes, negotiable, one hundred twenty-two dollars 122.

Sum of the portion belonging jointly to the children of my son Achille Berard, deceased, three thousand five hundred fifty dollars. \$3550.

I revoke all wills and codicils which I may have made before now, this being the only one containing my last wishes;

This will was dictated by the testator to the undersigned judge, who wrote it the way it was dictated and then read it to the testator, who declared he understood it perfectly, and [approved it] there, all in the presence of the aforesaid witnesses, without interruption or diversion to other matters;

Done and passed in St. Martin Parish, Attakapas County, in the state of Louisiana, abovenamed, in the residence of the testator, in the year one thousand eight hundred seventeen, the eleventh day of the month of July, at five o'clock in the afternoon; and the testator signed with the witnesses and the judge, after having read it all.

Jean Berard

P. Briant, parish judge

Ransom Eastin

L. Dusouchet

L. Lingois



BRIDGEVILLE

Quite a number of changes have taken place in Bridgeville with the opening of the new year. Several new business stands have been opened. A fine saloon by A. P. Ledoux & Co. now occupies the stand lately occupied by A. B. Chachere; Mr. Allen T. Sandoz has opened a grocery store between Ledoux's saloon and the railroad track; a laundry has been built just west of the railroad; The Peerless Bakery has made improvements to its plant, and Mr. A. B. Chachere, the old reliable merchant, has had himself built a commodious residence and store on the corner of Railroad avenue and Bellevue Street, one block north of his former stand, where he continues in every tenor of his way to supply numerous customers with reliable goods at low prices. And other improvements are contemplated.

The Opelousas Courier, February 7, 1903

SWEDISH FAMILIES

One hundred Swedish families will locate on Shadyside plantation. In fact some of them are there already, and all of them are farmers.

The Public Land Sales of Southwest Louisiana, 1821 ~ 1856

(Continued from Vol. XIX, No. 2)

by Glenn R. Conrad

Date	Purchaser	Parish	Township & Range	Section	Quantity (acres)
November 23, 1838	Henry W. Peebles	St. Mary	14S, 8E	S½, SW¼, Sec. 12	80
"	"	"	"	Lots 3 & 4, Sec. 23	242
"	"	"	"	Lots 3 & 4, Sec. 37	161
"	"	"	"	S½, Sec. 38	323
"	"	"	"	Lots 2, 3, 4, Sec. 40	275
November 27, 1838	John Perkins	St. Landry	4S, 5E	NE¼, Sec. 5	160
"	Joseph McBride	"	4S, 5E	NW¼, Sec. 5	160
"	William Woods	"	3S, 3E	Lot 15, Sec. 86	169
November 28, 1838	Rhoda Ann Williams	"	4S, 7E	NE¼, Sec. 19	154
"	William Wilson	"	4S, 7E	Frac. Sec. 18	62
"	Robert Mansfield	"	6S, 5E	Lot 2, Sec. 6	80
"	Wm. Vincent Gober	"	3S, 5E	SW¼, Sec. 6	160
December 5, 1838	Thomas T. Morgan	"	4S, 5E	NE¼, Sec. 20	161
"	William Dewit	"	4S, 5E	SE¼, Sec. 33	160
"	Martin Dunn	"	3S, 4E	SE¼, Sec. 10	162
December 6, 1838	John Cochlin	"	3S, 4E	NW¼, Sec. 24	163
December 7, 1838	Benjamin Grant	"	6S, 7E	NE¼, Sec. 15	153
"	Robert Mansfield	"	6S, 5E	Lots 3, 5, 6, Sec. 6	192
"	Gideon C. Wood	"	3S, 4E	W½, SW¼, Sec. 1	81
December 8, 1838	Samh H. McBride	"	4S, 5E	NW¼, Sec. 14	159
"	Elisha McBride	"	4S, 5E	NW¼, Sec. 15	159
"	Peter McBride	"	4S, 5E	SE¼, Sec. 9	161
"	Jean-Bte Ragan	"	6S, 5E	SW¼, NW¼, Sec. 49	41
"	Nathaniel West & William H. Lewis	"	3S, 3E	Lot 29, Sec. 72	174
December 10, 1838	Richard J. Anderson	"	3S, 1E	Lots 2, 3, Sec. 19	114
December 11, 1838	John Botts (?)	"	3S, 4E	E½, NE¼, Sec. 2	81
"	John Woods, Sr	"	3S, 4E	W½, SE¼, Sec 9; E½ SE¼, Sec. 9; W½, NW¼, Sec. 10; W½, NW¼, Sec. 15	324
"	Thomas Byrne	"	3S, 4E	E½, Sec. 12	325
"	Albert G. Phelps	"	3S, 4E	E½, NE¼, Sec. 13 & Lot 3, Sec. 31	122
"	James McCauley	"	3S, 4E	E½, SE¼, Sec. 2	81
"	Jonathan Harris	"	3S, 4E	NE¼, Sec. 15	162
"	James M. Woods	"	3S, 4E	Lots 1 & 2, Sec. 30	81
"	John Compton	"	3S, 4E	SE¼, Sec. 23; SW¼, Sec. 24; NE¼, Sec. 26	487
"	Josiah Stafford	::	3S, 4E	E½, SW¼, Sec. 14; S½, Sec. 15	325

Date	Purchaser	Parish	Township & Range	Section	Quantity (acres)
December 11, 1838	William Foland	St. Landry	3S, 4E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 3	162
"	Constant Little	"	3S, 4E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 23	162
"	Edward Taylor	"	3S, 4E	E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 10	81
December 12, 1838	William Parrott	"	3S, 4E	W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1	81
"	Hugh L. Willson	"	3S, 4E	W $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2	81
December 13, 1838	Hamilton W. Carter	"	3S, 5E	W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 7	80
"	Thomas Byrne	"	3S, 5E	W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 7	80
"	Albert G. Phelps	"	3S, 5E	W $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 19 & E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 19	160
"	David Hayes (private entry)	St. Mary	13S, 6E	Lot 1, Sec. 18	75
"	Eugene Eagan	St. Landry	3S, 3E	Lot 68, Sec. 54	171
December 14, 1838	Douglas Wilkins of Mississippi	St. Mary	14S, 8E	Lot 1, Sec. 35	80
				Lot 4, Sec. 35	55
				Lot 5, Sec. 35	76
				Lots 1,2,4,5, Sec. 6	161
				Lots 3,6,11,12,13,14	
				Sec. 7	242
				E $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 20	323
December 14, 1838	William H. Parrott	St. Landry	4S, 5E	E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28	79
				W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28	79
				W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28	79
				E $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28	79
				E $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 29	80
				W $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 29	80
				E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 29	80
				W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 29	80
				W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 29	80
				E $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 29	80
				W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 29	80
				E $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 29	80
				NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 30	320
December 14, 1838	Peter McBride	St. Landry	4S, 5E	E $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 8	80
				E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9	80
December 14, 1838	Caleb L. Swayze	St. Landry	4S, 5E	Sec. 19	642
"	Bennett B. Simms	"	4S, 5E	W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 20 & W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 20 & SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 20	322
December 14, 1838	John J. Taylor	St. Landry	4S, 5E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 34	160
"	John McDaniel	"	4S, 5E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 33	161
"	James Morgan	"	4S, 5E	E $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 20	80
"	William Reed	"	4S, 5E	W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 10 & W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9 & W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5	322
December 14, 1838	Andrew Nerault	St. Landry	7S, 5E	Sec. 61	52
"	Donat Fux	"	7S, 5E	Lot 1, Sec. 34	80
				Lot 2, Sec. 34	81

Date	Purchaser	Parish	Township & Range	Section	Quantity (acres)
December 17, 1838	William C. Dorsey	St. Landry	3S, 4E	S $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1	81
"	Drusilla Scott	"	4S, 7E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 8	90
"	Hardin McKew	"	3S, 7E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 11	172
"	Edmund Morris	"	3S, 7E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 11	131
"	Elisha G. Shearman	"	6S, 7E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 8	155
December 18, 1838	George R. King & Edmund H. Martin	"	3S, 6E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31	160
				NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31	160
				NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 32	160
				NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 32	160
				NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 33	160
December 18, 1838	Eliza Reels	St. Mary	15S, 12E	Lot 25	166
December 22, 1838	John M. Jewell	St. Landry	7S, 6E	Lot 3, Sec. 19	89
				Lot 4, Sec. 19	80
December 22	Edward Ganitt of Alabama	"	3S, 4E	Sec. 46	139
December 24, 1838	Cesar Mouton	St. Landry	4S, 4E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 3	162
"	William Offutt	"	3S, 4E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 3	162
"	Cesar Mouton	"	3S, 4E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 3	162
"				NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 10	162
"	Needham Shelfer	"	3S, 4E	W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 14	81
"	William Offutt	"	3S, 4E	Sec. 6	650
"				NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9	162
"	Douglas Wilkins & John L. Daniel	St. Mary	14S, 7E	Lot 3, Sec. 6	152
				Lots 1, 2, Sec. 5	278
			15S, 7E	Lots 1, 2, 3, 5, Sec. 3	307
			14S, 7E	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, Sec. 8	323
December 24, 1838	Albert G. Phelps	St. Landry	3S, 4E	W $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 13	81
"	Cesar Mouton	"	3S, 4E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 4	162
				SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 4	162
December 24, 1838	Richard M. Sarivod & Philip Veazie	"	3S, 4E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9	162
"	James Morgan	"	4S, 5E	E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 20	80
				SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 18	160
December 24, 1838	Benjamin R. Ganitt	"	3S, 4E	W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 15	81
"	Benjamin F. Linton	"	3S, 4E	Lot 7, Sec. 29	30
"	William Reed	"	3S, 4E	S $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 5	325
December 25, 1838	Bennet B. Semms	"	4S, 5E	W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ & SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 21	241
"	John J. Taylor	"	4S, 5E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 27	159
				E $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28	80
December 25, 1838	George R. King	"	7S, 6E	Lots 3, 4, Sec. 30	238
"				Lot 5, Sec. 19	80
"	Cornelius C. Tyson	St. Mary	16S, 9E	Lots 1, 2, Sec. 15	68
"	Douglas Wilkins & John L. Daniel	St. Mary	14S, 7E	Lots 4, 5, Sec. 6	—

Date	Purchaser	Parish	Township & Range	Section	Quantity (acres)
December 25, 1838	John L. Daniel	St. Mary	15S, 7E	Lots 1,2,3,4, Sec. 2	322
"	Constant Chachere	St. Landry	7S, 6E	Lot 5, Sec. 30	96
December 26, 1838	Edmund H. Martin & George R. King	St. Landry	3S, 4E	E $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 8	81
				W $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 8	81
				N $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 8	325
December 27, 1838	Peter McBride	St. Landry	4S, 5E	W $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, & E $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 10	161
				SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9	40
				NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 8	40
				S $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 15	319
				E $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9	80
December 28, 1838	Leonidas A. Robert	St. Landry	3S, 4E	N $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 22	325
				NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 21	162
December 28, 1838	Carrique Flaujac	St. Landry	3S, 4E	Secs. 40 & 41	43
December 31, 1838	Felix Dejean	St. Landry	4S, 5E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 35	160
				NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 36	161
December 31, 1838	Edmund H. Martin	St. Landry	4S, 5E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 35	160
				SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 36	161
December 31, 1838	Neadham Shelfer	St. Landry	3S, 4E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 14	40
::	William Read	"	3S, 4E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 24	163
"	Cesar Mouton	St. Landry	4S, 6E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 35	160
				W $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 35	80
				SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 35	160
				W $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 35	80
December 31, 1838	John J. Taylor	St. Landry	5S, 6E	S $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1	318
				N $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 12	321
December 31, 1838	Hipolite Chretien	St. Landry	11S, 1W	Lot 2, Sec. 26	145
"	Wilson C. Robert	"	3S, 5E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 29	40
"	William H. Parrott	"	5S, 6E	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2	160
				SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2	160
January 1, 1839	Hugh L. Wilson & Patrick M. Wilkins	St. Landry	5S, 6E	N $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1	318
January 1, 1839	James Perkins	"	9S, 11W	E $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 7	82
				W $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 7	82
				E $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 8	80
				W $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 8	80
January 1, 1839	Samuel Perkins	St. Landry	9S, 11W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 11	160
"	Jesse Asmuth (?)	"	9S, 11W	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 7	165
January 1, 1839	Benjamin R. Garrett	St. Landry	4S, 5E	N $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 22	321
"	Wilson C. Robert	"	3S, 4E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 22	162
				NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 26	162
January 4, 1839	Antoine Marcantelle & Joseph Sallien	Lafayette	8S, 5E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 3	172
January 4, 1839	Antoine Marcantelle	St. Landry	3S, 3E	Lot 80, Sec. 42	90
"	Joseph Sallien	"	3S, 3E	Lot 81, Sec. 41	63
January 4, 1839	Felix Dejean	"	4S, 5E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 26	159

(To Be Continued)

Book Review

MISTRESS OF EVERGREEN PLANTATION: *Rachel O'Connor's Legacy of Letters, 1823-1845.* Edited by Allie Bayne Windham Webb. (Albany, N. Y.: State University of New York Press, 1983).

Rachel O'Connor was a remarkable woman. Born in 1774, she moved to the Felicianas when her widowed mother married William Weeks. Their son, David, Rachel's half brother, would eventually build the Shadows-on-the-Teche in Iberia Parish. Rachel married twice, first to Richard Bell, by whom she had a son, Stephen, then to Hercule O'Connor, father of her son James. Marriage did not bring her much felicity. Her first husband died young; the second drank himself to death, leaving her son so heavily marked by his father's weakness that he, too, died of alcoholism at the tender age of fifteen. After Hercule's death, she managed the estate she later named "Evergreen" in what today is West Feliciana Parish.

The 157 letters gathered in this volume represent mainly her correspondence with her beloved half-brother David, his wife Mary Clara Conrad, his children and their spouses. Her letters reflect the day-to-day preoccupations of a plantation manager, and these were many, but three dominated: sickness, money, and the care of her slaves.

Rachel's letters are permeated with health considerations. She is seldom well, and her friends and relatives fare no better. Her correspondence depicts a society constantly in the grip of sickness—the great epidemics of yellow fever and cholera, of course, but even more rheumatism, digestive disorders, fevers and general morbidity. She suggests remedies to her sister-in-law: Rub a sore thumb with earthworm oil obtained by baking a vial filled with worms in a loaf of bread; for the diarrhea of cholera, take calomel and castor oil; for the weakened pulse which characterizes the advanced stage of the disease, abundant bleeding!

Next to health, Rachel's major problems concerned money. Her eldest son Stephen Bell died in debt. To protect Evergreen from his creditors, she "sold" the estate to her half-brother David who agreed to let her manage it as long as she lived. But the creditors tried anyway to seize the plantation and the crop. Even after Stephen's debts no longer threatened Evergreen, money remained very scarce. Rachel's plantation was reasonably large: She averaged 120 bales of cotton with some 70 slaves, 18 of them prime hands. But her letters correct any illusion that antebellum plantation life was generally fastuous and easy. Her days were so busy that she could write only, late at night, if not too exhausted, and every expenditure, however modest, was carefully weighed, pondered, scrutinized. The estate at her death was valued at \$33,029, no mean sum for 1846, but, always short of cash, she lived out her days in parsimonious care.

Much of her financial worry came from her concern for the feeding and clothing of her slaves. Bereft early of husbands and sons, far from her dear brother and his children whom she idolized, Rachel increasingly turned to her slaves, most of whom she had birthed, for emotional comfort. The grief she expresses over the death of her little Isaac seems to have far surpassed the sorrow she felt at her son James' demise. Yet, her affection is colored by the managerial preoccupations: She reports slave births as she does the increase among her pigeons and grieves at the death of Old Daniel out of attachment but also out of concern at the loss of a dependable market man.

The letters record the life, thoughts and feelings of a sensitive woman, energetic and efficient, loving and giving. Her cares were many; her pleasures few. Yet her joys were great: an affectionate letter from a relative, a little act of kindness on the part of a neighbor, the loving attention of her slaves during an illness were enough to make her heart overflow.

The introduction to these remarkable letters is informative but superficial, the notes are skimpy. A. O. Craven's *Rachel of Old Louisiana*, unsatisfactory as it is in treating Rachel herself, deals much better with the complexities of the social context. Taken together the two books present a well-rounded picture of Rachel O'Connor, her life and her times.

University of Southwestern
Louisiana

Mathé Allain

Genealogy

Louisiana Descendants of Simon Aycock, 1783 - 1981. Compiled by Albert L. Aycock (Hebert Publications, Eunice, La., 1981).

This genealogy begins with Burrell Aycock, son of Simon Aycock and Elizabeth Bennett, who was born in North Carolina about 1783. He arrived in Louisiana sometime before June 27, 1808, when he married Anna Pauline Gautreaux, a native Louisianan of Acadian heritage. Her father, Joseph Marin Gautreaux, had arrived in New Orleans in 1785.

The genealogy brings together, family by family, generation by generation, the 2,936 descendants and the 3,436 individuals connected to the Aycock family through ancestors or marriage.

This 6 by 9, hardcover, 391 page book with many family pictures and excellent family charts is priced at \$26.00, including shipping charges. It is available from Albert L. Aycock, 1721 Bonita Lane, Carlsbad, Ca., 92008.

Editor's Note: In the article "Amand Broussard dit Beausoleil" (Vol. XVIII, No. 4, Winter 1983), Footnote No. 21 is in error. The opening sentence of the footnote should read thus: The children of Amand and Anne Benoit were Edouard, etc. Helene Comeau was not the wife of Amand Broussard. She was the mother of Anne Benoit, his wife.

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Magnolia Ridge, 1975, Home of John Moore 1822 - 1841



The Shadows, 1975, Home of John Moore 1841 - 1867

John Moore ~

Planter, Politician, Husband, Father

by Gertrude C. Taylor

I

The Family

John Moore, second son of Lewis Moore and Rebecca Henshaw, was born in Berkeley County, Virginia (now West Virginia), in 1788, not long after the lands west of the Alleghany Mountains and south of the Ohio River opened up to adventurous young men and women of young America. This man, who with his family migrated to the promising lands of the Opelousas and Attakapas districts of Louisiana at the turn of the nineteenth century, came about his patriotism, politics, and dedication naturally, since his ancestry was deeply rooted in the early history of America.

Lewis Moore I, John's grandfather, appears on the poll of those who voted for Colonel Washington in Frederick County, Virginia, in 1758.¹ John's father, Judge Lewis Moore II, served as a major in the American Revolution.² Rebecca Henshaw, John Moore's mother, was the tenth child of William Henshaw and Ann Anderson and the granddaughter of Nicholas Henshaw, who also voted for Colonel Washington in Frederick County in 1758. This Nicholas Henshaw was the son of Joshua Henshaw who came to Massachusetts from England as a child.³

Lewis and Rebecca Henshaw Moore apparently left Berkeley County on their trek to Louisiana soon after the birth of their third son, Lewis III, born 1795, since Joseph Andrew, their fourth son, was born in Washington, Mason County, Kentucky, in 1796. The birth of Louisa Camille, a fifth child and the only daughter, was recorded in the Opelousas church on September 26, 1801.⁴

Movements of the Moore family between 1801 and 1809 are somewhat obscure; how-

1. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, VI (1899), 165-169. Also voting for Colonel Lawrence Washington (George's half-brother) and listed on the same poll were Nicholas Henshaw, grandfather of Rebecca Henshaw Moore, and Frederick Conrad, grandfather of Mary Clara Conrad, second wife of John Moore. The poll places the three families in Frederick County long before the Revolution.

Berkeley County, where Lewis Moore II and Rebecca Henshaw lived before their west and southward migration, lay just across the mountains west of Frederick County. It was a larger area, tucked between Ohio on the north and Kentucky on the west. It became West Virginia in 1863.

2. William Henry Perrin, ed., *Southwest Louisiana Biographical and Historical* (New Orleans, 1891), p. 63.

3. Mary Elizabeth Sanders, comp., *Selected Annotated Abstracts of St. Mary Parish, La., Marriage Book I, 1811-1829* (n.p., 1973), p. 82. Joshua Henshaw claimed descendancy from Henry III through Edward III and John of Gaunt.

4. Donald I. Hebert, ed., *Southwest Louisiana Records*, 29 vols. (Eunice, La., 1974-1982), I, 416. Since this record appears to be a birth rather than a baptismal record, it is in contradiction to family records telling that Louisa Camille was born in Natchez, Miss. It also reveals the fact that the family was in the Opelousas area for two years prior to the Purchase.

ever, it appears that Lewis Moore, Sr., remained in the Opelousas area with his wife and younger children⁵ while his oldest son, William, acquired property for the family, some of it in the lower Teche country. In 1804 William bought two pieces of property in that area, the first being for eight arpents front by forty arpents depth on the east side of Bayou Teche in what is now Iberia Parish.⁶ The second tract was approximately ten arpents front on the west branch of the Atchafalaya River, not far from the point where it empties into Berwick Bay.⁷

William evidently remained on the lower Teche, marrying Delphine Verret in the St. Martinville church before 1809.⁸ His brother, John, it appears, joined him in the area earlier, since in 1810, when he was 22 years old, John married Adelaide Demaret, whose family owned a large plantation east of the town of Franklin.⁹ Sometime between the time his wife died and 1812, Lewis Moore, the father, must have come to the lower Teche country. He married Sarah Clark, widow of Solomon Andrus, that year.¹⁰ At the time of

5. No knowledge or record of the death of Rebecca Henshaw exists. In fact, some sources have questioned that she ever arrived in Louisiana. Although her marriage certificate identifies her as "of Natchez, Miss. Territory," the birth record of Louisa in Opelousas in 1801 seems to indicate that Rebecca did come to Louisiana, since that record does not identify her as being deceased. Her possible illness and subsequent death not long after Louisa's birth could account for the fact that it was the oldest son who went out to purchase land for the family in the Attakapas area while his father remained at home with the younger children. United States land records show that William Moore owned land in the west fork of the Plaquemine Brulee in St. Landry Parish. Many of his neighbors were from the Andrus family. Perhaps this is where the association between the two families was made.

6. St. Martin Parish Original Act No. 79, 1804; hereafter cited as S.M.O.A., followed by volume and document numbers. This conveyance only acknowledges payment of \$800, cash in hand, received by Benjamin Andrus from William Moore. It tends to indicate that the original sale was a private one, possibly made outside St. Martin Parish. The property (Section 27 of T.12S., R. 7E) was located just above the present bridge and road leading to the office of the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station. It was bounded above by John Stine and below by the property of Solomon Andrus, who had, in 1799, acquired three arpents front from Nicholas Hebert (S.M.O.A., 1799), and two arpents from his father, Benjamin Andrus. *Ibid.*, 19-77, 1799. This property, including that which William Moore bought, was originally part of a large land grant to Pierre Borel, Sept. 27, 1776. Benjamin Andrus acquired his tract from Joseph Borel, son of Pierre Borel and Catherine Toupart and husband of Andrus' daughter, Elizabeth. Nicholas Hebert was the husband of Julie Prevost, whose father married Magdalaine Borel, daughter of Pierre Borel and Catherine Toupart and sister of Joseph.

7. William Moore purchased this land from John Henry. S.M.O.A., 1038-136, 1804. Actual measurements of the property were 10 arpents front on the east side by 60 arpents depth and 7 arpents front on the west side. The deed stipulates that this was the principal part of the land the title to which was given him (Henry) through order of survey by the Spanish government in 1786.

Lewis Moore later claimed 640 acres adjoining the above-mentioned tract; however, the Board of Commissioners refused to recommend certification. *American State Papers*, Public Land Series, 7 vols. (Washington, D. C., 1812-1858), III, 214.

8. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, I, 563. Eloise Delphine Verret was the daughter of Philippe Verret of New Orleans and Marie Hebert of Acadia. *Ibid.*

9. Adelaide Demaret was the daughter of Louis George Demaret and Adelaide Blanco Navarro, daughter of Felix Martin Navarro of Galicia, Spain. Navarro had come to the colony as Spanish Intendant under Governor Ulloa. Both Demaret, a native of Donquerque (Dunkirk), France, and his wife held titles to large land claims on the Teche east of Franklin. He is credited with having built the house now known as Francis Plantation. Demaret also had several land claims in the Opelousas area as well as one large one on lower Vermilion River.

10. The marriage contract of Lewis Moore and Sarah Clark, widow of Solomon Andrus is dated June 10, 1812. S.M.O.A., 27-69. See *Attakapas Gazette*, XVIII (1983), 188. The contract states that he is a resident of St. Landry Parish and she, a resident of St. Mary. His daughter, Louisa Camille, was 11 years old and Joseph Andrew, 15, at the time of their

this marriage the three older children—William, John, and Lewis, Jr., were married and out in the world on their own. The ensuing years found the family spread among the parishes of St. Mary, St. Martin, and St. Landry.¹¹

II

The Man

The first record containing the name of John Moore is an 1813 list of St. Mary Parish taxpayers. According to this list, the property under taxation was located next to that of Louis and Martin Demaret, his brothers-in-law. It appears to have been part of the Demaret property, since there is no record of sale to John Moore. Two years later Moore began his pattern of shifting between the parishes of St. Mary, St. Martin, and St. Landry as the winds of political and economic fortunes blew. In 1815, in the succession of his father-in-law, Louis Demaret, Moore is referred to as "of St. Landry Parish."¹² Yet, in 1816, St. Mary Parish records show that Moore is acting as a justice of the peace and performing marriage rites, and other legal documents of the time show Moore's name signed under that of Judge Joshua Baker, indicating that in preparation for his career, Moore had "read law" under Judge Baker, a common practice of the time.

In 1822 Moore purchased, in St. Landry Parish, a 280-acre tract with all buildings, improvements, and slaves.¹³ This property, later known as "Magnolia Ridge," bordered both sides of Bayou Courtableau at a place which later became the town of Washington. It was here that John and Adelaide Demaret Moore's two daughters grew up, married, and spent the remainder of their lives.¹⁴

From 1825 to 1834, Moore represented St. Martin Parish in the Louisiana House of Representatives.¹⁵ In late 1831, Moore, "of St. Landry Parish," presided at a meeting of a

father's marriage. The latter, however, was baptized in the St. Martinville church Jan. 19, 1809. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, I, 415. This record indicates that either Moore and his younger children came to live on the lower Teche some three or four years before his marriage to Sarah Clark, or Joseph Andrew came to live with his brother, William, before 1809. No date of the death of Solomon Andrus is recorded. His succession is dated Feb. 14, 1808. St. Martin Parish Succession No. 17.

11. At the time of the elder Moore's death May 6, 1831, his heirs were Lewis, Jr., and Louisa, wife of Meschoux Carroll, both of St. Mary Parish; William and John Moore of St. Landry Parish; and Joseph A. Moore of St. Martin Parish. Mary Elizabeth Sanders, *Annotated Abstracts of the Successions of St. Mary Parish, La., 1811-1834* (privately printed, 1972), p. 107.

12. St. Mary Parish Succession No. 94, 1815.

13. St. Landry Parish Conveyance No. 1781. Moore acquired the property at sheriff's sale from Wade Kimball, from whom Moore held a mortgage. Kimball had purchased the property from Mary Clark, October 27, 1818. *Ibid.*

14. Baptismal records in the church at St. Martinville show that Evelina was born March 27, 1813, and Adelaide, Sept. 4, 1815. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, II, 662. Evelina married, first, Willis Prescott of St. Landry, by whom she had five children. Her second husband was William Offutt. Adelaide married Dr. James Leigh and obviously had no children. John Moore, St. Martin Parish Succession No. 2010.

15. *Biographical Directory of Congress* (Washington, D. C., 1950), p. 1581.

large number of members of the state legislature who were interested in Henry Clay's candidacy in the national election of 1832.¹⁶ April 27, 1833, John Moore, as parish judge, officiated in a marriage ceremony in St. Mary Parish, and on January 22, 1837, he is addressed as the Hon. John Moore, Parish Judge.¹⁷

In the years between 1834 and 1840, Moore appears to have been somewhat less active in politics. A likely reason for this pause in political activity may have been the illness of his wife, for she died on their plantation in Washington December 24, 1836.

III

The Life and the Times

In 1840, when Moore resumed political activity as a Whig candidate, he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Third Congressional District, a seat to which he was elected in the next or 27th Congress.¹⁸ During his first term in Congress, Moore moved from Franklin to New Iberia, where he married Mary Clara Conrad, the widow of David Weeks, on April 15, 1841. Their marriage contract, "done and passed in New Iberia," states that he is a resident of St. Mary Parish. In this simple and straightforward document the parties agreed that there would be no community of acquests and gains between them, each retaining the fruits of his respective property.¹⁹

Although he was victorious in the congressional election of 1842, in the next election Moore lost his seat to Democrat Pierre Bossier of the Fourth District.²⁰ In 1848, Moore was one of the six delegates chosen to attend the national Whig party nominating convention, with support of Zachary Taylor in mind. After Taylor's election Moore, of St. Mary Parish, was elected president of the Whig party state nominating convention, a meeting fraught with dissention among "old Whigs and new Whigs," and one which probably marked the demise of the Whig party in Louisiana.²¹ Yet, in 1851, after the death of his party, Moore, one of the "old wheelhorses" of the Whig party, opposed and defeated the Democratic incumbent, Isaac Morse, in the Third Congressional District.²²

According to the *Congressional Globe*, Moore served his constituents well in the 32nd

16. William H. Adams, *The Whig Party in Louisiana* (Lafayette, La., 1973), p. 37.

17. Mary Elizabeth Sanders, *Selected Annotated Abstracts of St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, Court Records, 1811-1827* (Privately printed, 1978), pp. 11, 98.

18. *Biographical Directory of Congress*, p. 1581.

19. Marriage contract of John Moore and Mary Clara Conrad, St. Martin Parish Conveyance Book 13, No. 8991.

It is more than likely that John Moore was well acquainted with the Weeks family long before he married David Weeks' widow. In his capacity as judge in St. Mary Parish Moore must have had some knowledge of David Weeks' affairs and his succession. Moore was also known to have been a frequent visitor in the New Iberia area and to have moved in the same circle as the family of David Weeks and Mary Clara Conrad.

20. Adams, *The Whig Party in Louisiana*, p. 114.

21. *Ibid.*, p. 117.

22. *Ibid.*, pp. 184-185.

Congress, one of his greatest contributions being his defense of titles to public lands. On the eve of the national Whig party convention of 1852, Moore withdrew from the national Whig party caucus in protest against his party's failure to agree on a compromise candidate.²³ That same year Moore was nominated for governor at the state Whig convention, and in the balloting he ran second.²⁴

The latter part of that decade, Moore was again inactive in politics, serving only as judge in St. Mary Parish and probably helping to determine the shape of affairs to come in the next decade. Contrary to some reports John Moore was not a Union sympathizer; in fact, as a representative of St. Martin Parish he attended the state secession convention held in Baton Rouge from January 23 through March 26, 1861. At the opening meeting of this convention, it was Moore who submitted the ordinance "to dissolve the union between the State of Louisiana and other states united with her under the compact of government entitled 'The Constitution of the United States,'" and, accordingly, he signed the ordinance on January 26.²⁵ In the session of Thursday, January 24, 1861, Moore introduced to the convention the Hon. J. A. Winston, Commissioner from Alabama. At the February 12 meeting Moore introduced the Hon. John L. Manning from Virginia. Moore was present, taking part in all sessions, including secret sessions, throughout the convention.

It can be assumed that Moore was involved in the affairs of the Confederacy from the conclusion of the secession convention to the end of the war. His name appears on the rolls and in voting proceedings of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, held in Baton Rouge from November 1861 through January 23, 1862. In the records of Acts passed in the first session of the 7th Legislature of the State of Louisiana, held in Shreveport January through March 1864, John Moore acted as president pro tem of the Senate.

Just before the opening of the 7th session of the state legislature, Mary Clara Conrad, Moore's second wife, died.²⁶ As soon as possible with the end of hostilities, Moore returned to New Iberia in order to take care of the property of the heirs of his deceased wife and to reestablish himself in the community.²⁷ In the first post-Civil War election he made one more bid for public office. As an independent candidate for state representative from St. Mary Parish, Moore came out second in the election.²⁸

23. *Ibid.*, p. 228.

24. *Ibid.*, p. 242. Whig nominees for the office of governor were Louis Bordelon, John Moore, John Ray, Joseph Bernard, and Randall Hunt. On the first ballot Bordelon received 51 votes; Moore, 45; Ray, 18; and Bernard, 2. On the second ballot Bordelon captured 61 votes, and Moore 55.

25. "Official Proceedings of the Convention of Louisiana," *Louisiana History*, II (1961), 4-5, 23.

26. Mary Clara Moore died December 29, 1863. She had remained at *The Shadows* in order to protect her beloved home (Federal troops confiscated all abandoned plantations,) while her children sought refuge in Shreveport. John Moore was probably in Shreveport attending the state legislature at the time of his wife's death. He would have been unable to return to New Iberia under any circumstances, since the Teche Campaign was underway at that time and upon his appearance he would have immediately been arrested by Union officers.

27. Moore, like most other Southern property owners, took the Amnesty Oath in order to claim his property and that of his wife.

28. Sidney James Romero, "The Political Career of Murphy James Foster, 1892-1900," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, XXVIII (1945), 1136. In this election Moore actually received more votes than either of the two who were declared winners. Because of political confusion of the times, it was impossible to state with certainty who was elected. Arthur Antoine and Isaac Sutton, the Republican candidates received 1,847 and 1,005 votes, respectively. Moore received 839

In October of 1865 Moore appeared in court representing the estate of Mary Clara Conrad, and January 9, 1867, he and William Weeks, Mary Clara's son, as testamentary executors of the estate of Mary Clara Conrad, proceeded to sell and adjudicate to the highest bidder the property known as the Weeks Extension in New Iberia and a piece of woodland at Fausse Pointe.²⁹

By this time Moore was approaching his 79th year, and he probably felt his life ebbing. As a matter of fact, he had taken care of his own affairs some ten years before, when in October 1857 he sold his last property and slaves in St. Mary Parish.³⁰ Likewise, about the same time, he had made his will, leaving his property in St. Landry Parish to his two daughters, Evelina, then Mrs. William Offutt, and Adelaide, the wife of Dr. James Leigh.³¹

John Moore died in New Iberia June 17, 1867. He had lived a long and fulfilling life as planter, politician, husband, and father. He was interred beside Mary Clara Conrad at *The Shadows*.

votes. The Democratic candidates, James Costello and Murphy Foster, trailed with 737 and 735 votes; however, the De-Feriet board declared Foster and Costello duly elected as representatives of St. Mary Parish.

29. St. Martin Parish Conveyance Book 31, p. 355, No. 6607. The Weeks Extension (Subdivision) was surveyed and divided into lots in early 1859, and the first lots were sold in September. The subdivision extended from the south side of the public road (Main St.) to the Forty Arpent Road (Admiral Doyle Drive), the southern boundary of David Weeks' plantation, and from the east side of Weeks St. to midway between Center St. and Bank Avenue, the 4½-arpent front on Bayou Teche that Weeks bought from Henry Pintard Sept. 20, 1825. Glenn R. Conrad, comp., *New Iberia: Essays on the Town and Its People* (Lafayette, La., 1979), pp. 79-80.

This 4½-arpent width by forty-arpent depth was part of the original Spanish land grant to Francois Prevost dated Jan. 5, 1777. See Gertrude C. Taylor, *Land Grants Along the Teche, Part II*.

30. St. Mary Parish Conveyance Book M, nos. 9370, 9375, 9376.

31. St. Martin Parish Succession No. 2010.

CROPS in LAFAYETTE — Our Lafayette correspondent, under date of May 28th writes: "The crops have suffered very much here, as there has been a severe drouth. The cotton planters, in numberless instances have had to replant twice, and still the prospects are far from fine. On the Carrencro the case is even worse; numbers have suffered severely from the visitation of an insect called the cotton louse.

The prospects for a crop of cane are poor. The ratoon is miserable, and in many instances, hardly worth cultivation. The plant cane was late in coming up and is small.

Corn crops are very fair as yet, although the want of rain has been severely felt all over this section of the country."

The Public Land Sales of Southwest Louisiana, 1821 ~ 1856

(Continued from Vol. XIX, No. 3)

by Glenn R. Conrad

Date	Purchaser	Parish	Township & Range	Section	Quantity (acres)
January 4, 1839	George King	St. Landry	6S, 7E	NE¼, Sec. 24	135
				E½ SE frac. ¼, Sec 24	45
			4S, 5E	SW¼, Sec. 26	159
				NW¼, Sec. 35	160
				SE¼, Sec. 27	159
				W½, SE¼, Sec. 34	60
January 4, 1839	Felix DeJean	St. Landry	4S, 5E	W½, NE¼, Sec. 36	80
January 7, 1839	Donat Fux	"	7S, 5E	Lot 3, Sec. 32	102
"	Paul Lagrange	"	"	Lot 29, Sec. 29	111
January 8, 1839	Thomas Hays	"	6S, 3E	SE¼, NE¼, Sec. 29	40
January 9, 1839	Eliad Carver	"	5S, 6E	SE¼, 10	160
				NW¼, 14	161
January 10, 1839	Gideon Carr Wood	St. Landry	3S, 4E	W½, NW¼, Sec. 12	81
"	Donat Fux	"	7S, 5E	Lots 1,4,5, Sec. 32	295
"	Benj. F. Linton	"	3S, 5E	W½, SE¼, Sec. 32	80
"	Antoine F. Perrinet	"	5S, 6E	NW¼ & W½, NE¼ Sec 6	242
January 11, 1839	John O'Connor	"	3S, 3E	Lot 7, Sec. 94	165
"	Auguste Hebert	"	3S, 3E	Lot 8, Sec. 93	170
"	Benj. R. Gantt	St. Mary	14S, 7E	Sec. 1	281
"	"	"	"	Sec. 9	568
January 12, 1839	John L. Daniels & Douglas Wilkins	"		Lot 1, Sec. 6	95
"	"	"	"	Lots 1, 2, Sec. 2	216
January 14, 1839	Gideon C. Wood	St. Landry	3S, 4E	NE¼, NW¼, Sec. 12	40
January 15, 1839	Benj. Gantt & Melkijah Vaughan	St. Mary	14S, 7E	Frac Sec. 7	573
"	Paul Grimball	St. Landry	3S, 4E	NE¼, SE¼, Sec. 21	40
"				NW¼, SW¼, Sec. 22	40
"	Andre Nero	"	7S, 6E	Lot 5, Sec. 30	96
"	Joshua Perkins	"	9S, 11W	NE¼, NE¼, Sec. 10	40
"	Hardy Coward	"	"	NE¼, NW¼, Sec. 12	40
				SE¼, SE¼, Sec. 1	40
"	Minerva Coward	"	"	SW¼, SW¼, Sec. 1	40
"	Elizabeth Coward	"	"	NW¼, NW¼, Sec. 12	40
January 15, 1839	Elizabeth Goings	"	9S, 11W	NW¼, NE¼, 10	40

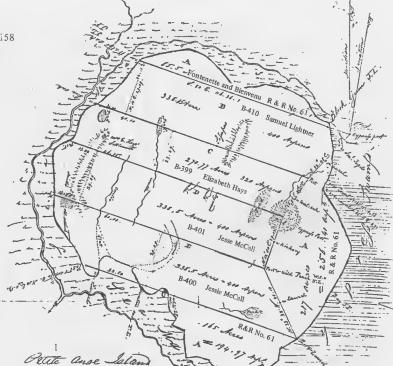
Date	Purchaser	Parish	Township & Range	Section	Quantity (acres)
January 15, 1839	Felix Dejean	St. Landry	4S, 5E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 23	160
				SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 24	161
January 15, 1839	George R. King	St. Landry	4S, 5E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 34	160
"	William C. Robert	"	3S, 4E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 27	40
"	Edmund H. Martin	"	4S, 5E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 35	40
"	Benj. Gantt & Melkijah Vaughan	St. Mary	15S, 7E	Lot 4, Sec. 3	155
"	John M. Jewell	St. Landry	3S, 5E	W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 19	80
January 18, 1839	Leonce Bergeron	"	6S, 5E	SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 25	40
January 19, 1839	Wilson C. Robert	"	3S, 4E	E $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 22	81
January 22, 1839	Eleakim Littell	"	6S, 5E	Lot 1, Sec. 6	80
				Lot 2, Sec. 5	80
January 22, 1839	Thomas Bilbo	"	9S, 11W	E $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9	79
January 24, 1839	Benjamin Gantt	"	5S, 6E	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2	320
January 29, 1839	Robert Mansfield	"	6S, 5E	Lot 4, Sec. 6	89
January 29, 1839	Joseph Whittall & John J. Taylor	"	5S, 7E	Lots 1,4,5,6,9, Sec. 8	182
				Frac. Sec. 1	268
				Frac. Sec. 9	62
				Lots 1,8,9,16, Sec. 10	142
				Lots 1,8,9,16, Sec. 15	158
			4S, 7E	Lots 1,2,3,6,7,10, Sec. 26	191
				Frac. Sec. 9	555
				Sec. 27	4
February 1, 1839	William Moore	St. Landry	4S, 5E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 36	161
				E $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 36	80
February 2, 1839	Edward W. Moore	"	"	E $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 25	321
"	George R. King & Edmund H. Martin	"	"	E $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 34	80
"	"	"	"	W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 35	80
February 4, 1839	Richard Winn	"	3S, 6E	Lots 1,2,3,6,7,8,9,10, 15, 16, Sec. 12	367
Feb. 12, 1839	William Moore	"	4S, 5E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 35	40
"	Edward W. Moore	"	"	W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 24	80
"	Felix Dejean	"	"	E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 24	80
"	Pierre Wartelle	"	"	E $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 22	80
"				W $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 23	320
"	Benjamin Gantt	"	"	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 14	476
"	"	St. Mary	15S, 7E	Sec. 4	58
"	"	"	16S, 9E	Lot 3, Sec. 18	61
February 13, 1839	Joseph A. Soileau	St. Landry	4S, 2E	W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 14	80
February 27, 1839	Felix Dejean	"	6S, 3E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 22	40
"	William Moore & Edmund H. Martin	"	5S, 6E	E $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 6	81
				NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5	161
				N $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5	80

Date	Purchaser	Parish	Township & Range	Section	Quantity (acres)
February 27, 1839	David Bellare	St. Landry	6S, 3E	SE¼, SE¼, Sec. 32	40
February 28, 1839	John L. Daniel & Benj. Gantt & Edward W. Taylor	"	4S, 7E	Lots 8, 9, 14, 15, Sec. 2	158
February 28, 1839	Jean-Bte. Lebleu, Jr.	St. Landry	6S, 3E	NE¼, SE¼, Sec. 32	40
March 2, 1839	Edward W. Taylor	"	4S, 7E	Lots 1,2,6,7, Sec. 2	152
March 5, 1839	Levi J. Woods	"	11S, 2W	Lot 1, Sec. 13	110
March 8, 1839	Michael Lyons	"	11S, 1W	Lot 5, Sec. 18	8 1
				Lot 6, Sec. 18	78
March 11, 1839	Pierre Wartelle	"	4S, 5E	W¼, NE¼, Sec. 23	80
March 17, 1839	John Allen	"	6S, 2E	Lot 5, Sec. 10	79
"	Pierre Verret	"	"	Frac. Lot 1, Sec. 10	63
"	Louis Andrus & John White	"	"	Lot 6, Sec. 10	79
March 25, 1839	Theodore Fay	St. Mary	13S, 8E	Lot 1, Sec. 38	160
April 15, 1839	Jeander Bourque	St. Landry	9S, 2W	Lot 3, Sec. 35	136
April 30, 1839	Levi J. Woods	"	11S, 2W	Lot 5, Sec. 12	80
"	William Sharp	St. Mary	16S, 9E	Lot 2, Sec. 18	51
"	William Bowen	St. Landry	5S, 2E	Lot 3, Sec. 36	78
"				Lot 3, Sec. 35	254
"	William D. Campbell	St. Martin	11S, 11E	NW¼, Sec. 36	160
"	Terrence McDonald	"	12S, 11E	NW¼, Sec. 4	159
May 10, 1839	Warren Buford	St. Mary	15S, 11E	Lot 62, Sec. 62	134
"	James Buford	"	"	Lot 63, Sec. 63	163
"	Joseph McBride	St. Landry	3S, 5E	SE¼, Sec. 32	160
"	John Towles	St. Mary	14S, 11E	NE¼, Sec. 33	145
"	Pierre Jupiter	"	"	Lots 2,3,4, Sec. 34	126
"	William S. Maxwell	"	11S, 11E	SW¼, Sec. 25	94
May 11, 1839	George Y. Kelso	St. Landry	12S, 10W	Lots 1,2,3,4,5, Sec. 23	211
"				Lots 1, 2, Sec. 22	88
"	Terrence McDonald & Ezra C. Hedges	St. Mary	12S, 11E	NE¼, Sec. 4	163
			15S, 11E	Frac. Sec. 64	127
May 21, 1839	John A. Scott	St. Martin	11S, 11E	SW¼, Sec. 1	137
				Sec. 2	217
"	Alexander L. Fields & Benjamin R. Gantt	St. Martin	11S, 11E	E¼, NW¼ & E¼ Sec. 3	389
				S¼, NW¼ & SW¼ & SE¼, Sec. 26	348
				E¼, SW¼ & SE¼, Sec. 27	218
				NW¼, Sec. 34	135
May 21, 1839	John Mitcheltree	St. Martin	11S, 11E	NE¼, Sec. 36	119
"	"	Iberville	11S, 12E	E¼, SW¼ & SE¼, Sec. 31	212
				Sec. 32	5
May 21, 1839	Terrence McDonald & Ezra C. Hedges	Iberville	11S, 11E	Lots 12&15, Sec. 33	70

Date	Purchaser	Parish	Township & Range	Section	Quantity (acres)
May 23, 1839	William H. Bendy	St. Landry	10S, 9W	Lots 10,11,12,13, Sec. 21	155
May 27, 1839	John Brownson & Daniel Fisher	St. Martin	14S, 11E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 34	176
				Lots 1&3, Sec. 27	67
				SW $\frac{1}{4}$ & W $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 35	160
				Lots 4&5, Sec. 22	116
				Lots 1&5, Sec. 28	117
May 27, 1839	Joshua Baker	St. Martin	12S, 12E	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5	64
"	"	"	"	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5	106
"	"	"	"	E $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5	82
"	"	"	"	Sec. 9	193
"	"	"	"	E $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 8	69
May 27, 1839	John Brownson & Joshua Baker	Iberville	11S, 11E	Lot 1, Sec. 25	44
		St. Martin	12S, 12E	Frac. Sec. 10	152
				Frac. Sec. 15	350
				W $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 21	76
				NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 21	161
		Iberville	11S, 11E	Lot 1, Sec. 11	68
				E $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 23	78
				Frac. Sec. 24	82
				NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 13	258
		St. Martin	12S, 12E	Sec. 20	610
			12S, 11E	N $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 24	285
		Iberville	11S, 11E	E $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 12	79
			11S, 12E	Frac. Sec. 7	201
		St. Martin	12S, 12E	N $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 19	279
May 29, 1839	Anderson Moss	St. Mary	13S, 6E	Lot 1, Sec. 4	94
June 7, 1839	Beaurepare Chachere & Constant Chachere & John W. Crawford	St. Landry	6S, 6E	Lot 1, Sec. 8	101
June 11, 1839	Robert Banquerel(?)	Vermilion	11S, 3W	Frac. Sec. 12	37
				Lots 1,2,3, Sec. 9	204
				Lot 2, Sec. 1	115
			11S, 2W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 7	138
				Lots 5,6, Sec. 8	281
June 11, 1839	Severin Rougeau & Clarisse Roman	St. Landry	4S, 1W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1	162
June 17, 1839	John Brownson & Joshua Baker	St. Martin	12S, 11E	E $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 6	79
June 17, 1839	Peter McBride	St. Landry	4S, 5E	W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9	80
July 1, 1839	George, Green & David Hudspeth	St. Landry	4S, 4E	Lots 3&6, Sec. 61	80
July 1, 1839	Joshua Baker	Iberville	11S, 11E	Lots 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, 10, 11, Sec. 33	363
				Lots 1,2,5,6,7,8,12, 13,14, Sec. 32	395
		St. Martin	12S, 11E	W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5	81

Date	Purchaser	Parish	Township & Range	Section	Quantity (acres)
July 1, 1839	Joshua Baker	St. Martin	12S, 11E	W½, NW¼, Sec. 8	79
July 25, 1839	Alexis Latour	St. Landry	4S, 2E	Lot 2, Sec. 21	101
"	John B. McDaniel	"	4S, 3E	NE¼ NE¼, Sec. 32	40
July 27, 1839	George Keller	"	4S, 5E	NW¼ & SE¼, Sec. 31	320
"	James Morgan	"	4S, 4E	Lots 4, 5, Sec. 64	58
				SW¼, SW¼, Sec. 60	40
July 27, 1839	Francois Vege	"	6S, 3E	Lot 1, Sec. 6	97
July 29, 1839	Hypolite Leger	"	"	E¼, NE¼, Sec. 28	80
Aug. 16, 1839	Littleton Saunders	"	3S, 5E	SE¼, SW¼, Sec. 26	40
				SE¼, SE¼, Sec. 27	40
Aug. 16, 1839	Edward A. Seaton	"	"	NW¼, SE¼, Sec. 27	40
Aug. 22, 1839	Alexandre Richard	"	6S, 2E	SW¼, SE¼, Sec. 35	40
Aug. 24, 1839	Alexandre Hebert & Joseph Broussard & Edward Broussard & Pierre Broussard	St. Lan - Ver	11S, 1W	S½, Sec. 26	296
"	"	"	"	Frac. Sec. 27	382
Aug. 26, 1839	Silvain Sonie	St. Landry	6S, 2E	Lot 2, Sec. 34	138
Aug. 28, 1839	Charles Peck	Lafayette	8S, 4E	Lot 1, Sec. 81	162
Aug. 29, 1839	John Mitcheltree	St. Martin	12S, 11E	W¼, SW¼, Sec. 5	81
"	John Doyle	St. Landry	10S, 9W	Lots 9, 10, Sec. 22	64
				Lots 11, 12, 13, Sec. 21	128
Sept. 10, 1839	Robert C. Niblett	St. Landry	10S, 9W	Lot 11, Sec. 10	40
Sept. 14, 1839	Joseph Riley	St. Martin	12S, 10E	W¼, NW¼, ?	11
Sept. 19, 1839	George B. Stewart	St. Landry	6S, 5E	Sec. 15	68
No sales recorded between September 19, 1839 and January 1, 1840					
January 1, 1840	Martin Lebleu	St. Landry	9S, 8W	Lot 1, Sec. 27	73
"	Travile Granger	"	10S, 9W	W¼, NW¼, Sec. 27	80
"	Joseph B. Granger	"		E¼, SE¼, Sec. 29	80
				Lots 1 & 8, Sec. 32	80
Jan. 1, 1840	Cyprien Duhon	St. Landry	10S, 9W	Lots 3, 8, 11, Sec. 22	102
"	Michael Trahan	"	"	Lots 10, 15, Sec. 32	80
			11S, 9W	Lot 10, Sec. 18	21
	Michael Benoit	"	"	W¼, NW¼, Sec. 4	81
January 1, 1840	Marcellin Granger	"	10S, 9W	Lots 1, 8, 9, 16, Sec. 13	80
January 3, 1840	Louis Prejean	Lafayette	8S, 4E	Lots 6, 7, 8, Sec. 81	188
May 9, 1840	James A. Pouncey	St. Mary	1S, 11E	Lot 46	160
"	Sarah Ann Pouncey	"	"	Lot 45	169
Sept. 11, 1840	Daniel Fisher	"	14S, 11E	Frac. Sec. 32	257
"	"	"	"	Lots 3, 4, & SW¼, Sec. 28	132
				SW¼, NW¼, & SE¼, Sec. 33	478
Sept. 15, 1840	Daniel Fisher	St. Mary	14S, 11E	Lots 3, 4, & SW¼ of SW¼, Sec. 28	132
				SE¼, Sec. 29	96

(To Be Continued)



Petite Anse Island

A. John Fontenette & Co. mod. Agronomes	85.5 + 27 + 165 = 487.5
B. Samuel Lightner, formerly John Smith	335.5
C. Elizabeth Hays	270.77
D. Jesse McCall, formerly William Smith	335.5
E. Thomas Lightner, formerly Thomas Smith	335.5
	<u>Acres. 1753.77</u>

Surveyed Oct. 15, 1810.
Signed, J. P. Jones

Registers Office Antigua 15th Feb. 1826
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Plat which I find filed
with the notes of the claim of Jacques Fontenette for the Bienvenu.

Land Claims and Confirmed Titles on Petite Anse Island
 in 1810

Plot found in succession of Alexandre deVance Bienvenu, St. Martin
 Parish Estate No. 3, February 1807.

John Vail

The Saga of Petite Anse Island

by Gertrude C. Taylor

Petite Anse Island, now Avery Island, one of the five cotes or hills strung in a chain along the Louisiana gulf coast, rises 180 feet above the marsh. Bones of prehistoric animals, arrowheads, and Indian artifacts indicate ancient habitation. ". . . [F]rom the earliest days the island was heavily wooded, fertile, and inhabited by bear, deer, and other wildlife. Marshland and surrounding bayous were teeming with fish, alligators, muskrat, skunk, and snipe."¹

Early history of the settlement of Petite Anse Island is shrouded in legends that reach from a great calamity that befell the Indians to the presence of the pirate, Jean Lafitte. Fortunately, some pieces of early records of the land titles and some conveyances of the old Attakapas District fit together with the history of the family of one of the earliest settlers to form a clearer picture of the development of that isolated island paradise, born out of hard work, conflicting claims, and changing ownership.

The first white settlers on Petite Anse Island appear to have been the widow Eliza Hayes and her five children, who came to the island about 1790² and chose land fairly high and level upon which to build a home and from which to provide subsistence for herself and her children whose father, she said, had deserted them.³ In 1797, she petitioned to be put in possession of the land upon which she had settled, and, accordingly, in 1811, she received certification of title to 338.51 acres (400 arpents) based on an order of survey.⁴ (See Tract C on map.)

While Eliza Hayes was securing her homestead on Petite Anse Island, others were beginning to occupy and file claims for lands there. At the same time Eliza received title to her claim, one Samuel Lightner, a justice of the peace in Catahoula Parish, received title to 338.05 acres lying north of the Hayes claim. Lightner's claim was based on an order of survey in favor of John Lovelace.⁵ Likewise, Jesse McCall, another Anglo-American received title to two claims of 338.5 acres (see map), the upper tract having been purchased

1. Guy Soriat Dufossat, *Synopsis of the History of Louisiana from the Founding of the Colony to the End of the Year 1791* (New Orleans, 1903).

2. Malachy Hayes and his wife, Elizabeth Triett, and their son, John, arrived in the Opelousas area in the late 1770s. They were probably among the group of "foreigners" or religious exiles who in 1781 were ordered to surrender their arms. See Glenn R. Conrad, "Friend or Foe? Religious Exiles at the Opelousas Post in the American Revolution," *Attakapas Gazette*, XII (1977), 137; Judy Clare Wood, "The Story of Thomas Winston and Mary Celeste Moss," *Attakapas Gazette*, XVIII (1983), 100n.

3. In 1797 Eliza filed a petition to be put in possession of the land on which she and her children had resided for the past 7 years. In this petition she stated that "she had been a resident of the Attakapas for 15 years, and that she had been abandoned by her husband for 12 years. . . ." From the *Petite Anse Monthly Amateur*, April 1879, found in the Hayes papers.

4. *American State Papers*, Public Land Series, 7 vols. (Washington, D. C., 1812-1858), II, 815.

5. *Ibid.* See "B" on plat of Petite Anse Island. Lovelace was a native of Catahoula Parish.

from William Smith and Josiah French and the lower from Thomas Lovelace of Wilkinson County, Mississippi.⁶

The same year (1810) McCall made his purchases, Jacques Fontenette, a merchant from New Orleans, and Alexander Devince Bienvenu ordered a survey and filed a claim on all vacant land remaining on Petite Anse Island.⁷ Yet, on September 23, 1809, Fontenette sold to Michael Hayes 10 arpents front by 40 arpents depth, land on which, it appears, he had no claim, situated on Petite Anse Island and lying on the east side of the bayou,⁸ and, in 1810, four more arpents lying north of the above tract.⁹ To complicate matters Hayes almost immediately sold the two tracts (14 arpents) he bought from Fontenette to William Garrett.¹⁰ On March 1, 1812, Garrett returned the two tracts to Fontenette, and Fontenette, in the same conveyance, sold them to Jesse McCall.¹¹ Two years later, July 5, 1814, McCall sold to Joshua Baker of St. Mary Parish, "all that tract of land, containing 14 arpents front by the depth of 40 arpents, bounded south by Eliza Hayes and north by the marshes, being the same land McCall purchased from Jacques Fontenette in 1812."¹² Adding to the mystery and confusion surrounding the land sales between 1810 and 1814, Samuel Lightner in 1818 sold to one Josiah Johnston (or Johnson) 400 arpents of land adjoining the land of John Hayes.¹³

6. McCall made his purchase from Smith and French on November 19, 1810. Smith had evidently occupied the land earlier, probably in the mid or late 1790s, and he had sold it to French in 1810. St. Martin Parish Original Acts, 1810. bk. 24, p. 130; hereafter cited as S.M.O.A., with vol. and page numbers.

The transaction describes the land as 10 arpents front on the east side of Bayou Petite Anse by 40 arpents depth, bounded north by Elizabeth Hayes and south by Thomas Lovelace.

McCall acquired tract "E" from Thomas Lovelace through William Smith, Lovelace's agent, one month before the above conveyance. *Ibid.*, 119. The salt spring discovered by John Hayes was on this tract of land. Records show that by 1812 McCall was evaporating salt and shipping it out by schooner.

7. Register and Receiver Report No. 61, *American State Papers*, III, 132. Fontenette and Bienvenu's claim was accompanied by their petition for the land, dated October 8, 1796. The report of Thomas Orme, surveyor, shows that 467.51 acres of land on the island were "not embraced by any other claims" and that the claim did not embrace the Lightner tract. There is no record of certification of this claim which was filed in Opelousas in 1826; however, on December 10, 1825, the property included in this survey was sold at auction to William Stone and John Craig Marsh.

8. S.M.O.A. Bk. 24, no. 297. The property is bordered below by the widow Hayes and above by the residue of Fontenette's property.

9. *Ibid.*, Bk. 25, no. 15. This tract is bordered below by the property Michael Hayes bought from Fontenette on Sept. 23, 1809.

10. S.M.O.A. Bk. 25, no. 16.

11. *Ibid.*, Bk. 27, no. 17.

In 1813 Jesse McCall had 17 slaves. See Glenn R. Conrad, comp., "List of Persons Subject to Taxation in the Parish of St. Mary in the Year 1813," *Attakapas Gazette*, XII (1977), 197.

12. St. Mary Parish Conveyance Bk. B-A, p. 56, no. 147. In this conveyance McCall transferred the sale from Fontenette to Baker, stating that he could not defend the title "except on his own notes and by those vested in him by Jacques Fontenette."

McCall had bought from John and David Hayes a piece of land the Hayes brothers had bought from Jacques Fontenette a short time before. This land was described as lying at the south end of a grant of 40 acres front on Bayou Petite Anse and part of a grant to Jacques Fontenette dated 1796. St. Mary Parish, Bk. B-A, p. 125, no. 211. Deterioration of this document obscures measurements and other details; however, this sale made questionable the title of the 4 arpents between the Lightner tract and the marshes.

No record of any land grant to Fontenette exists. McCall's decision to sell the tract bordering Eliza Hayes on the north suggests that he was aware that the title to that piece was questionable.

13. St. Mary Parish, Bk. B-4, p. 56, no. 147. Nothing further concerning Johnston can be found in the records.

To complicate matters even more, earlier that year (Feb. 8, 1818), Jesse McCall sold to William Stone of the city, county, and state of New York, and John C. Marsh three tracts of land on Petite Anse Island and its northern boundary: 1) 20 arpents front by 40 arpents depth, bounded north by Eliza Hayes, east by lands claimed by Fontenette and Bienvenu, south by the marshes, except 154 arpents reserved by McCall, to be taken from the west side of the tract; 2) a second tract forming a boundary of the first tract; and 3) a tract comprising all the lands purchased by McCall from John and David Hayes.¹⁴

When Jesse McCall died in 1821, an inventory of his property showed only one small tract on Petite Anse Island, the 154 arpents McCall had reserved from the sale to Stone and Marsh. At the succession sale of McCall, Stone purchased this property on which the saline was located.¹⁵ In 1825 Stone and Marsh bought the 552 superficial arpents claimed by Fontenette and Bienvenu and surveyed for them in 1810.¹⁶ Ten years later Marsh bought from Stone his share of the plantation with all improvements and pretensions, except the saline and the 100 acres of woodland. By this time Stone had left the island and was residing in New York.¹⁷ One year later, April 30, 1836, Stone sold to Marsh the saline and the woodland excepted from the previous sale.¹⁸

While John C. Marsh was expanding his holdings on Petite Anse Island, the Josuah Baker tract (14 arpents front by 40 arpents depth, bounded on one side by the land of John Hayes and on the other by the marshes, bought by Baker from Jesse McCall in 1814) was also changing hands. June 6, 1829, Isaac Baker sold his share of his father's estate on Petite Anse Island to Boyd Smith,¹⁹ and Smith, thereafter, proceeded to acquire the shares of the other heirs, completing the transactions by 1836, the same year Marsh completed his acquisition of all other lands on the island²⁰ and placed the management of the plantation in the hands of his son, George.²¹

14. *Ibid.*, Bk. B-A, p. 267, no. 560.

Eliza Hayes died December 26, 1815, at age about 66. St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church, St. Martinville, Bk. 1737-1815, no. 1013. Her children settled her estate among themselves, John and Mary, yet unmarried, buying the plantation on the island. St. Martin Parish Succession no. 261, Feb. 27, 1816.

It should be noted that the sale from Lightner to Johnston took place 8 years after Jacques Fontenette sold the same tract to Michael Hayes, repossessed it and immediately sold it to Jesse McCall, and four years after McCall sold the same property to Josuah Baker.

15. St. Martin Parish Succession no. 406. William Stone was Marsh's brother-in-law, having married, first, Marsh's sister Mary.

16. St. Martin Parish Conveyance Bk. 2, p. 129. This property was sold at auction Dec. 10, 1825, on the court order in the suit of the heirs of Jacques Fontenette against Henriette Latille and Alexander DeVince Bienvenu. With this purchase Stone and Marsh owned all the Petite Anse Island except the original Hayes tract, the Lightner tract, and the four arpents above that were part of the land Baker sold to Smith.

17. *Ibid.*, Bk. 9, p. 297, no. 7751.

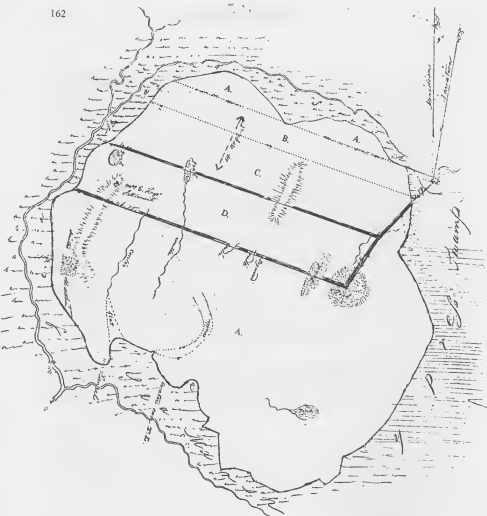
18. *Ibid.*, p. 531, no. 7928.

19. St. Mary Parish Conveyance Bk. B-4, p. 409, no. 943. Boyd Smith was apparently from New York or New Jersey, since his brother, who had come to St. Mary Parish earlier seeking land, was acquainted with Marsh. This fact is revealed in briefs filed with the Louisiana Supreme Court in the case of *Marsh v. Smith*, V, Robinson, p. 518.

The final transaction was completed June 4, 1836. Smith, et al. from Josuah Baker, St. Mary Parish Conveyance Bk. B-A, p. 146, no. 4102.

20. John C. Marsh from William Stone, April 30, 1836. *Ibid.*, Bk. 9, p. 511, no. 7928.

21. James H. Dorman, "Aspects of Acadiana Plantation Life in the Mid-Nineteenth Century: A Microcosmic View," *Louisiana History*, XVI (1975), 362-363.



PETITE ANSE ISLAND, 1839

- A. Land belonging to John C. Marsh.
- B. Four arpents front involved in suit *Marsh v. Smith*.
- C. The Lightner tract, bought by John Hayes and Mary Hayes Rose from Boyd Smith in 1839.
- D. Original claim confirmed to Elizabeth Hayes in 1811.

Some time before 1839 John Marsh returned to his home in Essex County, New Jersey, leaving the affairs of his Louisiana plantations in the hands of his son-in-law, Daniel Dudley Avery, a young Baton Rouge attorney.²² On January 1, 1839, Marsh sold an undivided one-third of his Petite Anse plantation to his son George.²³ March 19 that year John C. Marsh filed suit in the St. Mary Parish District Court charging that Smith had "slandered the title" to his land on Petite Anse Island.²⁴ April 20, 1840, Boyd Smith entered into an agreement with John Hayes and his sister, Mary Hayes Rose, by which he sold them the plantation he (Smith) had bought from the Baker heirs. The sale included all farming utensils and stock for a price of \$30,000, \$10,000 of which was payable January 1, 1842, and the remaining amount payable pending the outcome of the suit *Marsh v. Smith*.²⁵ The judgment of the court in this case being in favor of the defendant, Marsh appealed his case, bringing it to the Louisiana Supreme Court, which, in turn, affirmed the judgment of the lower court.²⁶

Boyd Smith died in early 1842. Proceedings in his succession reveal that Margaret Ann Smith, his widow, had completed the sale to Hayes and his sister before the final decision of the court was handed down, and after that decision she petitioned the court to have the property sold at auction, a move which would assure a clear title to the buyer.²⁷

For the next ten years ownership of property on Petite Anse Island remained unchanged. Then in April 1854, Ashbel Henshaw sold his one-third interest to Daniel D. Avery, a move which gave Avery two-thirds interest in the plantation.²⁸ After George

22. *Ibid.* In a letter to his brother-in-law, Avery states that Marsh is "determined to sell out" to his son, George, and to his sons-in-law, Daniel D. Avery and Ashbel Henshaw. Daniel D. Avery to Ashbel Henshaw, Sept. 17, 1849, Avery Family Papers.

23. St. Martin Parish Conveyance Bk. 11, p. 108, no. 8434. In this sale Marsh states that his plantation contains 1,319 arpents, more or less, and comprises all the land on the island except that owned by John Hayes, Mary Hayes Rose, and Boyd Smith.

24. *John C. Marsh v. Boyd Smith*, Suit no. 2109, District Court, St. Mary Parish.

25. Succession of Boyd Smith, Estate no. 466, St. Mary Parish, March 18, 1842.

26. *Marsh v. Smith*, no. 365, Supreme Court, Parish of St. Landry, appeal from the 6th District.

27. Succession of Boyd Smith. Instructions to the court were that if John and Mary Hayes were highest bidders at the auction, then an act of sale and adjudication to them was to be passed according to the terms set forth in the private sale.

28. When John C. Marsh sold Avery and Henshaw their shares of the plantation on Petite Anse Island cannot be determined, although it is certain that it was not before 1849. See footnote 22.

In the petition for settling his wife's estate, Henshaw states that he sold his one-third interest to Avery at private sale, April 19, 1854, and recorded this sale in 1861. Succession of Margaret H. Marsh, Estate no. 1527, St. Martin Parish, April 23, 1867.

Marsh died in 1859, Avery acquired the remaining one-third, according to the terms of Marsh's will.²⁹

Another ten years went by before the entire Petite Anse Island became the property of one man. On December 23 1868, John Hayes agreed to sell his property on the island to Avery, and January 25, 1869, that sale was passed and recorded in the newly created Parish of Iberia,³⁰ thus ending the 80-year-old saga of multiple ownership and occupancy of Petite Anse Island.

29. George Marsh, St. Mary Parish Estate no. 1042. Marsh died Dec. 17, 1859. In his will he stipulated that after his death the partnership between D. D. Avery and himself be settled, "there being no settlement between them since Henshaw left the partnership." After everything was lawfully appraised, he wished Avery to purchase his one-third interest Marsh was residing at Petite Anse Island at the time he made his will, July 15, 1858.

In the inventory the plantation measured 1,360.48 superficial arpents, bounded north by the lands of John Hayes, east by the swamp, south by sea marsh, and west by Bayou Petite Anse, including two tracts situated north of the Hayes tract, with all buildings, etc. . . .

The sale of Marsh's property to Avery was evidently a private one, since no sale is recorded in either St. Martin or St. Mary parishes. However, in 1861, John C. Marsh sold to Avery the public land he had purchased in Township 13S., R. 6E. St. Mary Parish Conveyance Bk. O, p. 224, no. 10591. In this sale Marsh renounces any rights he might have had in the settlement of the estate of his son, George Marsh.

30. Iberia Parish Conveyance Bk. 1, p. 6, no. 5, p. 12, no. 6. This sale included the original claim of Eliza Hayes and the 14 arpents front Boyd Smith bought from the Baker heirs and subsequently sold to Hayes.



Salt works at Petite Anse Island before destruction by Federal forces in 1863

From a drawing by Alfred R. Waud

The Hayes Family

Pioneers of Petite Anse Island

by Judy Clerc Wood

Malachy Hayes and his wife, Elizabeth Triett were living in Pennsylvania in October 1776, when John, their first child, was born. Records and family legends indicate that Malachy was of Irish or Scotch-Irish descent and his wife of Pennsylvania Dutch heritage.¹ It is most probable that they were part of a group of refugees from Fort Pitt, who, in 1780, requested permission to settle at the Opelousas Post and to baptise their children, and who, in 1781, were ordered by the commandant to surrender their arms.²

Soon after their arrival in the Opelousas area, the Hayes family moved down the Teche to a place where that stream joins the Atchafalaya River, settling on and later claiming 672 acres of land there.³ Sometime in the next few years Malachy, according to family legend, left the colony and never returned, and in time (about 1790) Elizabeth and her five children settled at Petite Anse Island.⁴

Life was not easy for them there. The pioneer family, being very poor, suffered and endured great privation, for some time living under a mere shed of palmetto leaves. In time they built a two-room cottage on high ground, where it caught the breezes from the marsh.

In 1797 Eliza petitioned to be put in possession of the land on which she and her children had resided for about seven years, and in 1811, she received certification of that title.⁵ Eliza had chosen well in the selection of her land which was fairly high and level and which, in later years, became a productive sugar plantation. Indeed, by 1812 Eliza had registered her cattle brand,⁶ and by 1804 the family financial circumstances had improved to the point that Eliza was able to buy two tracts of land, 4 by 40 arpents each, on the prairie north of the island.⁷ In 1812 the St. Mary slave census listed Eliza as owner of seven slaves.

Of Eliza's children, David, Michael, and Betsy had married and started families of their own, and John and Mary were living with their mother when she died at her home December 26, 1815, at age about 66.⁸ Her burial place is not recorded, but it is most likely that she was interred in the garden near her old home on the island.

1. Various records spell his name Malachy, Homelias, Amagar, Hamaliga, Malaga, Amagair, America, and many other ways. Elizabeth is shown as Isabelle and Eliza. Her maiden name is alternately spelled Thret, Tret, Treest, Treatte, Pritt, and Pratt. The date of John's birth is derived from his obituary.

2. See Glenn R. Conrad, "Friend or Foe? Religious Exiles at the Opelousas Post in the American Revolution," *Atchafalaya Gazette*, XII (1977), 137.

3. Claim B-1266, *American State Papers*, Public Land Series, 7 vols. (Washington, D. C., 1812-1858), II, 837.

4. It appears that the Hayes family were the first permanent settlers on the island. In 1797, Eliza Hayes stated that she had been abandoned by her husband for 12 years. From the *Petite Anse Monthly Amateur*, April 1879.

According to family legend, Eliza and her five children were settled on the island by Jacques Fontenette and Alexander Devince Bienvenu, who, by way of settlement, were seeking a grant of land which included the island.

5. Claim B-399, *American State Papers*, II, 815.

6. St. Martin Parish Brand Book, p. 84.

7. St. Martin Parish Original Acts, Bk. 22, no. 140.

8. St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church, St. Martinville, La., Death Records, vol. 4, no. 1013.

JOHN HAYES

A plain, uneducated man, John Hayes used his abilities to help his family carve a home out of the wilderness and to help himself to eventually become a sugar planter of wealth and the owner of several thousand acres of land. His long life (October 5, 1776-July 10, 1860)⁹ allowed him the opportunity to entertain three generations of children with stories of his life. Among the incidents of these stories was that of having seen General George Washington before moving to Louisiana from Pennsylvania.

Perhaps the most singular of Hayes' stories is that of his discovery of the salt spring on Petite Anse Island. The story relates that Hayes had been hunting and had killed a fine buck, and, the day being warm, when he came upon a clear spring under a great oak tree, he threw the deer in the tree fork and stooped to drink. He was astonished to find the water intensely salty. When he reached home, he told his mother of the incident. Realizing that saline fluid might be available for domestic use, she quickly dispatched the youth for a jug, boiled it down, and obtained the salt.¹⁰

Long after his brothers, Michael and David, and sister, Betsy, had married and settled on lands of their own, John continued to live on the island with his mother and younger sister, Mary. When their mother died in 1815, John and Mary purchased the island property from her estate.¹¹ In 1817 Mary married Edmund Rose. When he died in 1821, leaving his wife with three young sons, John became involved in helping his sister to rear her boys, an interest he continued all his life.

John Hayes remained a bachelor, working as an overseer for John Marsh and continuing to expand his own farming operation. In 1829, at the age of 53, he married Marsh's sister-in-law, Margaret McKay Baldwin, a widow from New York. They were the parents of two children: Camilla A., born September 12, 1831, and died as a child; and John David, born May 3, 1833, and died December 9, 1868. The marriage of John Hayes and Mary McKay Baldwin ended in divorce soon after the birth of their second child, and in 1838, at age 66, Hayes married Mary (Polly) Moss Booth, a widow with grown children. This marriage was also not a lasting one.

By 1844 the plantation of Hayes and Rose occupied the north half of the island and John Hayes had erected his own sugar mill.¹² The Rose boys operated the mill for their uncle until 1854, when they sold their share of their mother's estate to their uncle and established plantations of their own away from the island.¹³

The 1850 slave census showed John Hayes, age 84, with 75 slaves, 375 acres of improved land, 25 horses, 15 cows, 40 mules, 12 working oxen, 130 sheep, 130 swine, 150 other stock, 4,000 bushels of corn, 200 hogsheads of sugar, and 350 gallons of molasses. His net worth, by his own estimate, was \$200,000.

9. Obituary and death notice of John Hayes.

10. H. S. Kneeder, *Storyland to Sunset Seas* (n.p., 1895), pp. 27-28.

11. Succession of Elizabeth Hayes, St. Martin Parish Estate no. 261.

12. La Tourette Map of Louisiana, 1844, L. S. U. Archives.

13. From the Marsh Family letters.

When his son, John David, died in 1868, John Hayes "lost heart" and sold his island property to Daniel D. Avery, a Marsh son-in-law. Hayes lived only seven months after this sale, dying July 10, 1869, at age 93 and leaving note of his "hospitality, charity, integrity, and retentive memory by which he delighted his friends and strangers with reminiscences of the past two generations."¹⁴

DAVID HAYES

David Hayes, the second son of Malachy Hayes and Elizabeth Treitt, was born in what is now St. Mary Parish August 21, 1780.¹⁴ At the time of his birth, the family was probably living at Nova Bend, at the mouth of Bayou Teche. David was baptised at the age of two years and three months.¹⁵ This record and others indicate that the family was back in the Opelousas area prior to 1790 when the family settled on Petite Anse Island. In spite of the struggle to survive in the island wilderness, David grew up to be a wealthy, successful, sugar planter and landowner.

David Hayes married Pelagie Leleu, daughter of neighboring planter Francois Leleu and Marguerite Lambre, in St. Martinville, December 14, 1804.¹⁶ In 1815, when his mother died, David purchased from her estate the land on the prairie north of the island, land that Eliza had bought in 1804.¹⁷

Court records of St. Martin and St. Mary parishes reflect many of David's transactions over the years. He purchased much land and many slaves, often traveling to New Orleans by steamboat to make the latter purchases. The struggle for survival superceding any attempts for a formal education, David could not sign his name until his later years. He probably learned from his children, one of whom graduated at the head of his class at Kentucky Military Academy.

Sugar crop reports from 1844 to 1859 show that David, and his sons after his death, raised sugar on their plantation south of Franklin as well as the one at Petite Anse. They also operated a 1,700-arpent vacherie at Grosse Isle in Vermilion Parish. His property in St. Mary comprised about 2,500 acres on both sides of the Teche. Family legend tells that at least five children lived on that property, and at least each daughter received a parcel as a wedding present. This series of plantations were designated Alice A, Alice B, etc. Daughter Celestie married Jotham Bedell and lived at Alice C.

When he died Nov. 16, 1867, David's estate was valued at \$350,864. Hayes was buried in the family cemetery on his own property at Petite Anse. An inscription on his marble tomb reads thus: "A loving husband, an affectionate father, a kind friend, a generous neighbor, in the fullness of years. . ."

Pelagie Leleu died Nov. 30, 1862. She was probably buried beside her husband.

14. David Hayes' tombstone inscription, Petite Anse.

15. David Hayes was born Nov. 24, 1782. St. Landry Catholic Church, vol. OAF, p. 38, no. 29.

16. St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church, vol. 5, no. 29

17. Estate of Elizabeth Hayes, St. Martin Parish, no. 261.

CHILDREN OF DAVID HAYES AND PELAGIE LELEU¹⁸

A. Lareine, b. Jan. 1806, d. June 3, 1876, m. Henderson Crawford March 2, 1824.

1. Donaldson
2. Elizabeth, m. James McBride.
 - a. Duane
 - b. Mary
 - c. Marion
 - d. Robert
3. Alexander Crawford, m. Julia Boudreaux.
 - a. Alexander, Jr.
 - b. Mary
 - c. Clara
 - d. Arthur Crawford
 - e. Catherine, m. Edmund Rose
 1. Catherine Lareine
 2. Henderson Crawford
 3. Lizzie Edna
 4. Mary

B. Elizabeth, b. June 1, 1809, m. Anderson Moss Sept. 16, 1828.

1. Mary Celeste, m. (1) David Crawley Rose, (2) Thomas Winston.
2. Elizabeth Jane, m. William Rose.
3. John Edmund, b. May 14, 1839 or 1840, m. Ellen Lewis.
4. Anderson David, b. July 2, 1836, m. Miss Burg.
5. Alexander Marion Malachy, b. Aug. 10, 1852, m. Elizabeth Foreman.

C. Mary Celeste, b. Sept. 15, 1810, d. Aug. 19, 1819.

D. Marcelite, b. July 30, 1811, m. William Thomas of Mississippi, Jan. 10, 1833.

1. Margaret E., m. (1) Mr. Pierce, (2) N. S. Carter.
2. William A.
3. James H.
4. Joseph D.
5. Frances R.
6. Absolom

E. David, Jr., b. June 2, 1816, m. (1) Clara Armide Sales, (2) Marie Elodie Derouen.

1. David III, m. Cornelia Selman.
2. Camilla Augusta, m. Mortimer Broussard.
3. Emma

18. The descendants of David Hayes and Pelagie Leleu were compiled from D. J. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, John Hayes Succession, and the William Hayes-Catherine Moss Bible. This list may contain inaccuracies and omissions.

4. Joseph Dudley, m. Victoria Derouen.
5. Alice, m. Hamilton Derouen.
6. Marie Avarilla, m. Thompson W. Caldwell.
7. Douglas John, m. Edna Bordin.
8. Walter
9. Sidney

F. Celestie, b. Nov. 23, 1817, m. Jotham Bedell June 18, 1839.

1. Martha
2. Catherine
3. Elizabeth, m. Washington Cary.
4. John, m. Sophia Allen.
5. Emelie

G. Alexander Melica, b. Sept. 3, 1820.

1. Pelagie, m. (1) Herman Grunteson, (2) William Loosmeil.
2. Alexander Melica, m. Clemence Lehaux.
3. Mary Ozena, m. Frank Kandresky.
4. Louisa, m. Oscar Gunter.
5. Ernestine, m. (1) Frank Norwalk, (2) Christopher Kapp.

H. William, b. Dec. 27, 1823, m. Catherine Moss, June 4, 1844.

1. William D.
2. Aldred
3. Catherine Anna
4. Mary Loraine
5. Henry A.
6. Everette Fuller, m. Nettie Ida Bush.
7. Marie
8. Lucy Ann, m. George Marshall.
9. Charles Trinidad

I. Hayes infant, d. Dec. 12, 1829.

J. John, b. Jan. 6, 1828, d. February 25, 1829.

K. Allen Louas, b. Oct. 20, 1830, m. Mary Louise Laws 1856. (Graduated from Kentucky Military Academy and attended medical school for one year. Returned to Petite Anse to help run the plantation and care for the slaves.)

MICHAEL (MICHEL) HAYES

Michael (Michel) Hayes, third son of Malachy Hayes and Elizabeth Triett, was born in the Opelousas Post area about 1782. At the age of four he was apprenticed to John Gretien, a blacksmith of Opelousas;¹⁹ however, the terms of the contract were not completed and Michael moved with his family to Petite Anse Island in 1790.

On October 4, 1804, Michael married Marie Rosalie Derouen, daughter of Joseph Derouen and Genoveva Hebert.²⁰ Michael and his brother-in-law were certified to 120 acres on Petite Anse Bayou, probably next to his brothers on the prairie north of the island.²¹

Legend tells that Michael was wealthy enough to send his daughter, Mary Celeste "Polly," to school in New Orleans. He apparently did not amass the amount of property that his brothers accumulated, perhaps because he died at the age of 41, on August 23, 1823. He left a family of ten children.²²

CHILDREN OF MICHAEL HAYES AND MARIE ROSALIE DEROUEN

A. Michel, b. August 27, 1805, m. Louise "Tonton" Dugas July 31, 1827. His succession, filed May 1, 1860, indicates that he had been missing for ten years.

1. Suzanne

2. Rose Mary, m. Donat Breaux.

3. Louise Martha, m. Joseph C. Dugas.

4. Onézime

5. Sarah Eliza

6. Thomas

7. Michel III

8. Alphonse

B. Rosalie, b. March 30, 1807.

C. Agatha, b. October 8, 1808.

D. Rosalie, b. January 26, 1809 and died September 25, 1810.

E. Marcellite, p. July 30, 1811.

19. St. Landry Colonial Documents, Louisiana State Archives. The document was signed in 1786. In local records Michael became the French "Michel."

20. St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church, vol. 5, no. 23.

21. *American State Papers*, Public Land Series, 7 vols. (1812-1848), III, p. 224.

22. Lafayette Parish Succession no. 23.

F. Marcellite, b. September 18, 1812, m. William Cook July 2, 1836.

G. David, b. April 17, 1813,

1. Durea

2. Delezan

H. John V. b. July 19, 1814.

I. Marie Coraue, b. July 19, 1816, m. Paul Norval Bonin September 9, 1835.

J. Mary Celeste "Polly," b. June 30, 1817, m. Jean-Baptiste Bonin. Legend tells that it was Polly who saw Jean Lafitte on Petite Anse Island as she was being brought back to the island for safety during the War of 1812. She had been attending school in New Orleans.

K. Onezime, b. May 6, 1818.

L. Eliza, b. September 2, 1821. (Reading in Iberia Parish in 1869).

M. Marie Delezin, b. September 20, 1823.

ELIZABETH "BETSY" HAYES

Elizabeth Hayes was born in St. Landry Parish about 1789.²³ With her mother, brothers and sister she went to Petite Anse Island in 1790. On January 7, 1812, she married George Meche.²⁴ They had five children before his death at age 35, August 20, 1819. His estate consisted of a plantation three and one-half arpents on the left bank of Bayou Petite Anse and another nine by forty on the right bank.²⁵ January 30, 1821, Betsy Hayes Meche married William Dooley of Redford County, Virginia. The Dooleys apparently settled on the Meche property. They were the parents of six children. Betsy died November 28, 1852, at age about 58.²⁶ William Dooley died January 28, 1852, at age 70.²⁷

CHILDREN OF BETSY HAYES AND GEORGE MECHE

A. Andee, b. 1811, m. Adelaide Venable at Grand Coteau, November 24, 1831.

B. Marie, b. December 15, 1812 m. Charles Stansbury January 24, 1831, at St. Martin de Tours.

1. Caroline, m. E. C. Denniston of New Iberia.

2. Charles Horatio, of St. Mary.

23. She is shown as age 32 and "of St. Landry Parish" at the time of her marriage to William Dooley in 1821.

24. St. Martin de Tours Marriage Bk 5, no. 241.

25. St. Martin Parish Estate no. 1160.

26. St. Peter's Catholic Church, New Iberia. Death Records, vol. 1, p. 23. Betsy and William Dooley are buried in St. Peter's Cemetery.

27. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, V, 171.

3. David, of Iberia Parish.

4. Elizabeth, m. Napoleon Beale of Iberia Parish.

C. Elizabeth, b. July 7, 1816.

D. Rachel, b. April 1, 1817, m. Joseph Derouen December 27, 1737.

1. Edmund

2. Alcide

3. Maze, m. Tiburce Norris.

E. Maria, b. August 17, 1819, m. John Walker February 14, 1844.

CHILDREN OF BETSY HAYES AND WILLIAM DOOLEY

F. William, b. October 23, 1821, m. Marcellite Broussard at St. Peter's Catholic Church, March 24, 1845. In 1850 he was living with and working as overseer for John Hayes. His wife, Marcellite, and children, Elizabeth, Caroline, Mary, and William were part of the household. In 1869 he is shown as an heir of John Hayes, with wife Melanie Toups, and children, Elizabeth, Caroline, Joseph, Campbell, William, and Larmanda.

G. Joseph, b. February 23, 1823, m. Louise Walker at Charenton September 7, 1857.

H. Sophia, b. January 11, 1825.

I. George W., b. November 11, 1826.

J. John, d. March 29, 1829, at age 6 months.

K. Sarah Celeste, b. August 5, 1830, m. Floi J. Derouen May 13, 1851, at St. Peter's Church, New Iberia.

MARY "POLLY" HAYES

The youngest child of Elizabeth Treitt Hayes was born about 1790.²⁸ She grew up in the wilderness of Petite Anse Island. At the time of her mother's death in 1815, she and her brother, John, purchased the Petite Anse Island property from their mother's estate and continued to live in the family home there.²⁹ October 23, 1817, she married Edmund Rose, a young planter whom David Weeks employed to establish a plantation on Grand Cote (Weeks Island).³⁰ The newlyweds built a cottage near the Hayes house on the island.

When Edmund and Mary were married only three years, Edmund died as a result of an ax wound to his foot.³¹ Mary was left with three young sons to rear, the youngest being

28. St. Peter's Catholic Church Burial Records, vol. 1, p. 20.

29. Succession of Elizabeth Hayes. St. Martin Parish Estate no. 261.

30. St. Martin de Tours Marriage Records, vol. 7, no. 65.

31. Edmund Rose was about 36 years old at the time of his death. He was the son of William Rose and Sarah "Sally" Crawley of Halifax County, N. C., and Warren County, Ga.

born four months after his father's death. Mary continued to live on the island, rearing her sons with the help of the many Hayes relatives living nearby and serving as chatelaine of the plantation. Conveyance records in St. Mary and St. Martin parishes show that she purchased land and slaves in her own right and that she was part owner of the plantation at Petite Anse Island.

Mary "Polly" Rose died in 1845 or '46. She was buried in St. Peter's Cemetery in New Iberia.

CHILDREN OF MARY "POLLY" HAYES AND EDMUND ROSE

A. William Favrel, b. June 29, 1818, d. 1910, m. Elizabeth Jane Moss. They settled on Bayou Teche in the Fausse Pointe area.

1. Mary Elizabeth, second wife of Albert Ambrose Morrow.
2. Willie Anderson, m. Ida Henry Wilson.
3. Ella Moss, m. Junius Sampson.
4. Effie Davis, first wife of Albert Ambrose Morrow.
5. Edmund Crawley, m. Mathilde Gonsoulin.
6. John David
7. Katherine Celeste
8. Stephen Winston, m. Beatrice Lemaire.

B. David Crawley, b. July 10, 1819, d. 1852, m. Mary Celeste Moss. They settled on Rose Bower Plantation on the Vermilion River south of Perry.

1. Edmund Anderson, m. Harriet Ann Ramsey.
2. William Wiley
3. David Crawley, b. July 10, 1819, d. 1852, m. Nannie Sue Lyons.

C. Edmund, b. Sept. 25, 1820, d. Jan. 7, 1890, m. Catherine Crawford, daughter of Henderson Crawford and Lareine Hayes. They built Oak Bluff Plantation on Bayou Teche near Franklin.

1. Catherine Lareine
2. Lizzie Edna
3. Henderson Crawford, m. first, Maude Shaw, second, Ada Moss.

Revised Index to



St. Mary Parish Estates 1811 - 1900

(Continued from Vol. XIX, No. 2)

Compiled by

*Mrs. Clyde Alpha, Mrs. Margery Laws Luke,
Mrs. Dorrie R. Richard, and Mary Elizabeth Sanders*

Edited and submitted by

Mary Elizabeth Sanders

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2410	Richard Stout	1880
2562	Bernard Storm	1887
2843	Mrs. Anatole P. Stouff, nee Ruth Augusta Thomas	1897
349	Theron Strong	1836
1015	Alexander Stringer	1858
2027	John Strahan	1863
2032	Henry N. Strawbridge	1865
2154	Warren H. Strong	1868
38	J. J. Sumner (Inventory and appraisement.) (Missing.) This is probably the succession of Joseph John Sumner. [SM I 15]	1814
45	D. Sumner (Sale of property.) (Missing.) Probably Dorothy Sumner as tutor to the minors of J. J. Sumner, immediately above [SM I 18].	1815
169	Alexander Sutherland/Southerland	1828
312	David G. Sutherland/Southerland	1835
450	Adam Sutherland/Southerland	1841
2274	John Sutton	1873
817	Owen Switzer, vacant	1852
2826	Svante Magnis Swenson	1897
2946	Thomas A. Sweeney	1900
433	Cyrus Talbot	1840
1062	Elizabeth Talbot, widow of William Cocke [of Norfolk, Va.]	1860
2068	Mrs. Leonore Tarleton, wife of Samuel M. Tarleton	1866
2165	Mrs. Joseph S. Tarkington, nee Nancy Sanders/Saunders, widow in first marriage of Joseph Theall	1869
2363	Mrs. Thomas Tarleton, nee Lucretia Fleurot	1879
2385	Mrs. John Tarleton, nee Frances A. Caller	1879
2418	Mrs. John B. Tarleton, nee Lilia Marie Delahoussaye	1880
2649	Mrs. Thomas W. Tarleton, nee Avarilla Muggah	1891
2701	Samuel M. Tarleton	1893
2731	Missouri A. Tally, wife of Joseph Norgress	1894

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2739	Mrs. Leo C. Tarlton, nee Cora Cornay	1894
2761	John Taft/Tuft. Indexed as Tuft.	1894
2925	Harry Tarlton	1899
244	Emma L. Taylor, wife of John B. Murphy	1833
2252	George W. Taylor	1872
2308	George Taylor	1875
2056	James Taylor	1885
2618	Harrison Taylor	1889
2666	Orema Taylor	1891
44	Julia Teagle/Feagle, wife of William Addison, widow in first	
71	marriage of John/Nicholas Smith. (Missing.) Indexed as J. W. Addison.	1815
187	Bazellie Tennant/Thermant, wife of Gerard Chretien, widow in first marriage of Gabriel Fuselier	1830
443	Louis Tessero	1841
1074	Mrs. Norbert Templet, nee Margaret A. Landry	1861
2107	Adelaide Tenholt, wife of George Theodore Dumesnil	1867
2208	Patrick Tenanby	1870
2386	Francis M. Tebbs	1877
2524	Thomas J. Tessero	1885
2528	Emily Tessero, wife of Christopher Green	1885
21	Marie Joseph Thibaud, wife of Louis Legnon. (Missing.) Indexed as M. J. Legnon. This is probably the succession of the wife of Louis Legnon, who died November 25, 1810. See Hebert, II, 856; SM I, 10, 30.	1813
37	L. Thibeau. (Missing.) Possibly the succession of Louis Thibeau. See SM I 184.	1814
84	H. Theall. (Missing.) Undoubtedly the succession of Hackeliah Theall, an early settler in the area. See SM I 33.	1820
187	Bazellie Thermant/Tennant, wife of Gerard Chretien, widow in first marriage of Gabriel Fuselier	1830
230	Joseph Theall	1832
418	James F. Theall	1840
425	Mrs. Hackeliah Theall, nee Hannah Hughson [SM III 45]	1840
441A	Charles Theriot	1840
491	Marcellien Theriot	1843
704	Charles Cerasin Theriot	1850
711	Ceralin Theriot, wife of Joseph M. Charpantier	1850
733	Harmogene Theriot	1851
740	Nancy M. Theall, wife of Malcolm A. Frazer	1851
798	Zephirin Theriot	1853
814	Mrs. Charles Theriot, nee Rosalie LeBlanc	1853
965	Frances Mixer Theall, divorced wife of John B. Theall	1857
1050	Henry J. Theall	1860
2318	Mary Zelmire Theriot, widow of Henry Knight	1877
2747	Margaret E. Theriot, widow of Henry Topham	1894
2751	Margaret E. Theriot & Henry Topham, her husband, both deceased	1894
141	J. & J. Thomas (Missing.)	1825
142	James Thomas	1825

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
195	Miriam Thompson, wife of Louis Parquin, widow in first marriage of Jeremiah Tinker	1830
200	Peyton Thomas	1831
218	Greenbury B. Thomas	1832
277	Henry A. Thomas	1834
399	Thomas Thompson	1836
352	Emily M. Thomas, wife of Miller W. McCraw, an absentee owner. (Not a succession.)	1837
404	Henry Thompson	1839
525	Mrs. Martin Thomas, nee Margaret A. Johnson	1844
555	Martin Thomas	1845
756	Charles Thler, vacant	1852
930	P. G. Thompson	1856
2022	William Thorpe	1863
2040	Caroline E. Thompson, wife of James B. Dungan	1863
2079	Thomas H. Thompson	1866
2182	Mrs. George W. Thomas, nee Elizabeth A. Cary	1869
2306	Mrs. Frank Thompson, nee Martha McKerral, widow in first marriage of William W. Wall	1877
2317	Lydia Thompson, minor daughter of Martha McKerral and Frank Thompson, her husband, both deceased	1877
2611	Mrs. Edward Thomas, nee Catherine Norris	1887
2663	Francis Thomas	1890
2720	Robert Thompson	1893
2843	Ruth Augusta Thomas, wife of Anatole P. Stouff	1897
2950	Daniel Thompson	1900
80	F. Thruston. (Missing.) Probably the succession of Frances Thruston, wife of Frederick Conrad. See SM 1 29.	1819
82	C. Thwaites. (Missing.) Probably the succession of Charlotte Tinker Thwaites, daughter of Jeremiah Tinker and Miriam Thompson, his wife. See SM 1 32.	1820
122	Alfred Thruston	1822
136	Edmund Taylor Thruston	1823
140	Mrs. Charles Mynn Thruston, nee Ann Alexander [SM 1 70]	1825
201	Charlotte Frederica Thwaites, wife of William G. Caulfield, an absentee owner. (Not a succession.)	1831
393	Charlotte Frederica Thwaites, wife of William G. Caulfield.	1839
82	Charlotte Tinker, wife of _ _ _ Thwaites. (Missing.) Indexed as C. Thwaites. This is probably the succession of Charlotte, the daughter of Jeremiah Tinker and his wife, Miriam Thompson. See SM 1 32.	1820
104	Ann Tinker, wife of William Finch, widow in first marriage of David Smith; widow in second marriage of John M. Watson. [SM 1 46]	1819
225	Mrs. Jesse Tomlinson/Tomblinson6tompkinson, nee Sophia Miller	1832
535	Mrs. Henry M. Topham, nee Mary U. Broussard	1844
721	Mathias D. Toler	1850
874	Mrs. James Todd, nee Nancy Kemper	1855
1017	Patrick Toner	1859
2565	James Todd	1886

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2602	Mrs. Charles Toppino, nee Leah Adlem/Adleim	1889
2747	Mrs. Henry Topham, nee Margaret E. Theriot	1894
2751	Henry Topham & Margaret E. Theriot, his wife, both deceased	1894
2768	Mrs. Nathan K. Todd, nee Addie Berwick	1895
198	John T[urnbull] Towles, minor. [SM I 135] (Not a succession.)	1831
232	Dr. John [Thomas] Towles. [SM I 135]	1832
236	John Turnbull Towles, minor. (Not a succession.)	1833
873	Thomas Torian & Agnes Bethell, his wife, both deceased.	1854
963	Mrs. Theodule Tourian, nee Hortense Melidor, FWC	1857
68	R. Trousdale to Mary Walker. (Appointment of curator.) (Missing.) (Not a succession.)	1818
474	Nicolas O. Trouard	1842
523	Mrs. Louis Trouard, nee Lise Delhomme	1844
537	Marie Henriette Trahan, wife of Thomas Francois Etienne	1844
2011	Robert Trousdale	1862
2169	Mrs. Auguste Trastour, nee Eulalie Barabino	1869
2187	Henriette Trahan & Francois Etienne, her husband, both deceased	1869
2215	Felix Trimble	1871
2222	Sarah Trowbridge, wife of Marcus Walker	1871
2282	Bedelia Travis, widow of Thomas Smardon	1874
2339	Isaac Trowbridge	1877
2507	Clarence W. Trowbridge	1885
2714	Isaac Trowbridge, Jr.	1893
2900	Mrs. Isaac Trowbridge, nee Mary A. Willard	1899
21	L. Turella. (Missing.) (Multiple listing.)	1813
760	Daniel Tufts, vacant	1852
931	Joseph G. Turner & Geraldine R. Fisher, his wife, both deceased.	1856
2761	John Tuft/Taft. Indexed as Tuft. Succession papers show Taft.	1894
2790	Cyrus Tyler & Esther Tyler, his wife, both deceased	1895
1023	Mrs. Patrice Uriell, nee Magdeline Cantrell [of St. James Parosh]	1859
190	Victor Edward Varnier	1830
346	Peter A. Vandorn	1837
734	Mrs. Noel Vapaille, nee Marianne Angelique Monmarteaux	1851
955	Mary Elizabeth Vail, wife of James L. Cowan	1857
1097	William Vanderwater	1862
2321	John T. Vallet	1877
2434	Gene T. Vallet	1881
39	Louis Verret (Missing.)	1815
70	Marie Verret, wife of John Labarthe (Missing.)	1818
117	Philip Verret	1822
188	Henriette Verret, wife of Jean Baptiste Verret	1830
231	Nicolas Veeder	1832
259	Pierre Verdine/Verdun/Verdeen	1832
260	Jean Baptiste Verdine/Verdun/Verdeen	1832
271	Mrs. Nicolas Verret, nee Marie Louise Sinitiere [SM III 62]	1834
316	Felicite Verdun, appointment of tutor and undertutor. (Not a succession.)	1835
341	Nicolas Verret	1836

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
348	Jean Baptiste Verdine/Verdun/Verdeen	1837
449	Marguerite Verret, wife of Lafroy Bonvillian	1841
498	Adelaide Verdin, FWC, wife of Anthony Singleton	1843
517	Mrs. Lucien Verret, nee Celestine Carlin	1844
603	Jude Verdun, FMC	1847
748	Rosalie Verret, widow of James Owens	1851
1053	Mrs. John Vetter, nee Margaretta Meulowney	1860
2112	Romain Verdun	1867
2170	Elizabeth Verdun, wife of Pierre C. Darby	1869
2323	Auguste H. Verret	1877
2379	Nancy Verdun	1879
2395	John Vetter	1879
2616	Pierre Verdun & Carrie Conner, both deceased	1889
2692	Marie Verdun & Francois Cezar Bouette, his wife, both deceased	1892
2806	Mary F. Verret, wife of Michael Glyn	1896
2901	John B. Verdun, Sr. & Lucille Frilot, his wife, both deceased	1899
335	Mrs. Philip Vigneau, nee Hortense Provost	1836
431	Josiah A. Vinson	1840
499	Enos Vinson	1843
567	William Vining	1845
568	Catherine Vining, wife of William M. Gregor	1845
690	Adrien de Vville, vacant	1849
732	Mrs. Mary Vining. Probably Mary Hartman, the wife of William Vining, and the daughter of Peter Hartman and his wife, Anna Rien/Rine. William Vining and his wife, Mary Hartman, had a daughter, Catherine. This decedent had a daughter, Catherine. See SM III 13, 48.	1851
736	Raphael Viator	1851
744	Mrs. Lorenzo D. Vinson, nee Susan C. Moss	1851
1014	Mrs. Adolphe Vincent, nee Olympe Collison	1859
1085	Rhoda Jane Vinson, wife of Samuel Kemper (Multiple listing.)	1861
1099	Caroll M. Vinson	1865
2092	Alexander G. Vincent	1866
2262	Antoine Vitterman	1873
2353	Mrs. Antoine Vitterman, nee Sidney Collins	1878
2560	Francois Vincent	1887
2627	Martin Vidal	1890
2679	Adeline Vincent	1892
2832	Henry Vincent	1897
2840	Erice Vincent	1897
2978	Mary Vincent, wife of Antoine Bourgeois. Guide card not marked.	1900
2683	Hiram Voisin	1892
	Wafford, see Wofford	
777	Mrs. William W. Waggoner, nee Carmelite Broussard	1852
68	Mary Walker, appointment of curat or (Missing.) (Not a succession.) Indexed as R. Trousdale. See SM I 27.	1818
77	Sarah Walker. (Missing.)	1819
273	William Walker	1834
279	Moses Walker	1834

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
457	David Waldschmidt	1841
570	Timothy J. Walker	1845
596	Mrs. James H. Walker, nee Eliza Collins	1846
2025	William W. Wall. Index notes: See also, Estate No. 2306.	1863
2222	Mrs. Marcus Walker, nee Sarah Trowbridge	1871
2244	Samuel Walton	1871
2359	Joseph Walker	1879
2438	Marcus Walker	1881
2538	Charles H. Walker	1886
2567	Euphemie E. Walker, widow of Marcey Walker	1887
2655	Edmond Walker	1891
2674	John P. Walter	1892
2693	Charley Walker	1893
2803	Edmond Walker	1893
2863	Frank Walker	1898
2878	Edward P. Washington. Index shows Edward P. Walker	1898
2956	William Walthers	1900
62	John M. Watson (Missing.)	1818
848	James Watson, vacant	1854
2139	Robert W. Washington, William B. Pumphrey, and Charles N. Pumphrey	1868
2245	Peter Warman	1872
2878	Edward P. Washington. Index shows Edward P. Walker	1898
2895	Shepherd Washington	1899
2622	Herman F. Weber/Webber	1890
2708	Louisa Weber, wife of Charles F. Kramer	1893
293	David Weeks	1835
2035	Alfred C. Weeks (Missing.)	1865
204	Dr. Buckingham F. Wells	1830
2642	John Welsh	1891
2686	Gustave Wendell	1892
2864	Mrs. William Weigman, nee Magdalena Young	1898
2959	Peter Christopher Wertsch	1900
239	Benjamin B. Wethington/Withington/Worthington	1833
707	Jane West, wife of Conrad Hartman	1850
979	Charles Wexel	1858
2330	Henry Westley/Wesley, tutorship. (Not a succession.)	1877
2625	John Wesley	1890
291	John Wheeler	1833
964	Cyrus G. B. Whelden	1857
1041	George W. Whaley	1860
1098	Alcee Whaley	1862
380	Ann Whitaker, widow of Nathan Kemper [SM I 123]	1838
412	Moses H. Whithurst/Whitehurst	1839
838	Benjamin F. Whitworth/Witworth	1854
1092	Mary Virginia Whitten, appointment of tutor. (Not a succession.)	1862
2311	William R. White	1876
2799	Edward White	1896
2934	Mrs. John White, nee Sarah Davis	1899
1066	C. Johnston Wiebel	1860
2966	Jessie May Wiggam, wife of Hubert Edson	1900

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
26	Lloyd Wilcoxon/Wilcoxen (Missing.)	1813
289	Samuel Wilkinson	1835
324	Eliza Williams, widow of Isaac Baldwin [SM III 88]	1836
331	Maria C. Wilkins, wife of John Douglass Wilkins	1836
332	Thomas B. Wilboan	1836
336	Mrs. Bayliss L. Wilcox, nee Elizabeth Susan Scott	1836
485	Baylis L. Wilcox	1842
511	Mrs. Anna Jane Williamson	1843
700	James M. Williams	1850
761	John Douglass Wilkins	1852
778	Charles Willis (Missing.)	1852
784	Jehu Wilkinson	1852
785	Mrs. John Douglass Wilkins, nee Maria Nolan	1852
905	Edwin A. Williams	1855
2020	Jean Willet. See Millet	1863
2062	Thomas Wilcoxon/Wilcoxen	1866
2085	Henry C. Wilson	1866
2109	Melville Wilcoxe	1867
2138	Isaac Willard	1867
2153	Apphia Williams & William G. Collins, her husband, both deceased. (Multiple listing.)	1868
2155	Adelia Williams, widow of Patrick Kavanna	1868
2161	Mrs. William Williams, nee Helena Higgins, wife of (1) _____ Meehan, (2) _____ Jordan, (3) _____	1868
2238	Mary Ann Wilson & Edward Knapp, her husband, both deceased	1871
2240	Fanny E. Wikoff, wife of Ernest Martina	1871
2265	William Williams	1873
2319	Budget Williams	1877
2370	Mary S. Wilcoxen/Wilcoxin, widow of Thomas Wilcoxen	1879
2394	Mary Jane Wild, wife of Phileux S. Colby, Jr.	1879
2445	Elisha Wilkins	1881
2480	Mrs. John Williams, nee Lydia Harris	1883
2487	Charles Wilson	1884
2498	Austin Williams	1884
2521	Baptiste Williams	1885
2539	Henry Willey/Wyley	1886
2634	John Wilkinson & wife (Missing.)	1890
2689	Mary V. Wilcoxon, a femme sole	1892
2736	Emma Williams	1894
2856	Elizabeth Williams	1897
2900	Mary A. Willard, widow of Isaac Trowbridge	1899
229	Samuel W. Wing	1832
239	Benjamin B. Withington/Wethington/Worthington	1833
838	Benjamin F. Witworth/Whitworth	1854
2100	Edward Winslow	1867
493	Mrs. William Washington Wofford, nee Nancy Alzira McMurtry	1843
500	Louis Hamilton Wofford	1843
502	William Washington Wofford, Jr.	1843
782	Josephus Wofford	1852

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
219	Sowell Woolfolk	1832
239	Benjamin B. Worthington/Wethington/Withington	1833
512	Nathan Wooster. Inces erroneously lists as Estate No. 572.	1843
658	Henry Woodsworth	1849
2149	Mrs. William B. Wood, nee Catherine M. Harbour	1868
2303	David Woodbury	1875
2309	Patrick Wood(s)	1876
2556	Mrs. Hugh A. Woodson, nee Susan Sanders. (Multiple listing.)	1887
2772	Mrs. Anatole Wolford, nee Louisa Ada Bienvenu	1895
2857	Alphonse Wolford	1897
2075	George Wright	1866
2539	Henry Wyley/Willey	1886
2976	Lydia Caroline Written(?), wife of Millard F. Berry	1900
217	Youngblood heirs. Concerning the minor children of William Youngblood and his deceased wife, Elizabeth Singleton, who died in South Carolina in 1823, prior to the family's move to Louisiana, which was in 1829. See SM II 123.	1832
455	John S. Young	1841
490	Eliza McBurney Youngblood, minor (Not a succession.), daughter of the deceased Dr. Thomas Youngblood and his wife, Eliza Julia Youngblood.	1843
941	Susan Young, wife of James H. Stakes	1856
1034	Mrs. Olympus Young, nee Pauline A. Patout	1859
1081	John R. Young	1861
2202	Olympus Young	1870
2332	Louis Young	1875
2617	Rilla Young	1889
2673	Louis Young	1892
2705	Henry Young (Missing.)	1893
2742	Jacob Young	1894
2864	Magdalena Young, wife of William Weigman	1895

MARRIAGE CONTRACT OF MARIE FRANÇOISE ARTHÉMISE DECLOUET
AND FRANÇOIS BENOIT STE. CLAIR*

translated by Mathé Allain

Parish of St. Martin, Attakapas County, State of Louisiana, United States of America. Before me, Paul Briant, judge of the said St. Martin Parish, were present, in person, the first party, Sieur François Benoit de Ste. Claire, native of this parish, legitimate son of the late Jean Baptiste Benoit de Ste Clair who, during his lifetime, lived in this same parish, and of Marie-Louise De Clouet, his father and mother; the second party, Miss Marie-Françoise Arthémise De Clouet, also native of this parish, legitimate daughter of the late Alexandre De Clouet and the late Catherine [de] Lessard, who, during their lifetime, lived in this parish, her father and mother. The parties, with the support and assent of their undersigned relatives, agree to the marital promises and conditions which follow:

The said François Benoit de Ste. Claire and the said Marie-Françoise-Arthémise De Clouet promise to take each other in marriage according to the law of our Mother, the Roman Catholic Church, as soon as possible and as soon as either party demands it.

The said future spouses take each other with their succession rights, movables and immovables, present, past, and future. The community of the said spouses will begin only on the day of the celebration of their marriage and will be administered by the said husband according to the rules in force in this state.

The debts contracted before the celebration of the said marriage will be paid by the one who contracted them, and not otherwise. The estate of the future husband are at present as listed below, namely,

- 1) The sum of one thousand four hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents which he received as his share of the estate of his late father, which amount is being held by his honored mother who obligates herself to account for it to his satisfaction 1438.50
 - 2) The sum of five hundred dollars coming from a donation from his uncle, Bronier De Clouet, which amount is also in the hands of his honored mother who obligates herself to account for it as mentioned above 500.00
 - 3) The sum of two hundred dollars which comes from a gift presented by the late Mrs. De Clouet, his grandmother, which amount is also held by his mother under the same obligation 200.00
 - 4) A young mulatto named Lubin whom he received as a gift from the said Mrs. De Clouet, his grandmother, and whom the parties and their relatives agree to value at one thousand dollars 1,000.00
 - 5) A little slave girl named Séraphine, whom he received as a gift from his brother, Benoit de Ste. Clair, whom the parties value, as above, at five hundred and fifty dollars 550.00
 - 6) Horses, cattle, and other belongings to the amount of three hundred and seventy-five dollars 375.00
-
- \$5,063.50

The total, amounting to five thousand sixty three dollars and fifty cents, represents the rights of the future husband.

The estate of the future wife consists presently of the following, namely,

1) A young mulatto named Casimir, who was given to her by the late Mrs. De Clouet, her grandmother, whom the parties and their relatives estimated by mutual consent at nine hundred dollars	900.00
2) Movables and belongings estimated at seventy dollars	70.00
3) Some thirty heads of cattle estimated at one hundred and eighty dollars	180.00
4) The after-mentioned possessions which she purchased from the succession sale of her late father, payable from the amount she will receive from the said estate, which amount will be determined by the division which will be made, namely,	
1) The undivided half of the plantation her late father's last domicile, purchased for four thousand and fifty dollars	4050.00
2) A slave named Franisque	810.00
3) A slave named Jos., nine hundred	900.00
4) A slave woman named Magdeleine and her two children, one thousand and forty-three dollars	1,043.00
5) A slave named Thony, one thousand dollars	1,000.00
6) A slave named Pierre, one thousand four hundred dollars	1,400.00
7) A slave woman named Rosine, five hundred and ninety dollars	59.00
	<hr/> 11,303.00

The total amounts to eleven thousand three hundred and three dollars, and forms the rights of the said future wife. Each establishes his own estate, to be administered according to the laws and customs of the state, and, in case of death of one of the future spouses, without issue, the movables, immovables, as valued, in the absence of the said possessions in whole or in part, their value as estimated above, will return to the heirs of his estate or lineage entitled to inherit. In case of legal separation, each of the parties will recover the estate he brought or, in the absence of the said estate, in whole or in part, its value, the profits of the community being shared equally. Thus promising, obligating themselves and renouncing, done in the said parish of St. Martin on May 16, 1816, in the fortieth year of American Independence, the parties and their relatives having signed in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, and in mine.

Bienvenu	V. Dubuclet		St. Claire Benoit
D'Arby	Dubuclet	N. Benoit	Artemise De Clouet
	Baillet, witness	Benoit de Ste Claire	Catiche De Clouet
Claire Benoit	Cr. Declouet	Benoit	De Clouet
Franois Gonsoulin, witness		Chevalier Delhomme	Delhomme
J. Dubuclet, witness			
Joseph Gonsoulin			P. Briant, judge of the Parish

N	9	12	8 & 9	9 1000.00 9 1000.00 8 2000.00	2 cows 2 horses	75.00 4080.00	.19 10.20	.75 40.80 Paid Tenm
Belmont, T. W.	10 & 11			200.00		200.00	.50	2.00 Paid Nov '77
" " "	6			200.00		200.00	.50	5.00 Paid
" " "								2.00 Paid
Nicholas, R.								
Huehnerger, H.								
Mini, Louis								
O								
Olivier, Thos.	8			250.00		550.00	1.37%	S. Lemaux, Agt.
" "	3 8, 1/2 9			300.00		100.00	.25	5.50 Paid
" " C. Mrs.	2			180.00		150.00	.37%	1.00 Paid
O'Donald, Mrs.	1			150.00		300.00	.75	1.50
Olpin, Charles	2			300.00				3.00 Paid
P								
Petite, O. Mrs.	5 & 6			3000.00		3000.00	7.50	30.00 Paid
" Eugene	8			1500.00		1500.00	3.75	15.00 Paid
" "	1 Sub			150.00				
" "	10			150.00				
" "	6 Sub			450.00		2100.00	5.25	21.00 Paid
Porter, Frank	9 & 10 Sub			150.00		150.00	.37%	1.50 Paid
Perry, E.				300.00		300.00	.75	3.00
Petret Est. Mrs.	1.2, 3 & 4			600.00		600.00	1.50	6.00 Paid Dec '77
Peterson, Chas.	1			2000.00		2000.00	9.00	20.00 Paid May '77
Pierre, R. Mrs.	13			300.00		300.00	.75	3.00 Paid
Poplar, Louis	16			300.00		300.00	.75	3.00 Paid Nov '77
R								
Robinson, Henry	1			150.00		150.00	.37%	1.50 Paid Lawrence
Rodriguez, Mrs.	4			300.00		300.00	.75	3.00 Paid
Richardson, T.	20			1500.00				
" "	20			100.00		1670.00	4.17%	16.70 Paid
Raynolds, Geo.	Sub 6 & 7			800.00		870.00	2.17%	8.70 Paid
Reinart, J.	12			1000.00		1000.00	2.50	10.00 Sold to M. Rein
Rogues Attakapas								
Roth, Mrs.				500.00		500.00	1.25	5.00 Paid
						150.00	.37%	1.50 Paid

Assessment Roll and List of landed, immovable and other property in the Town of Brashear subject to taxes together with the amount of tax assessed thereon for year 1875.

Names of Property Owners	Number of Lots	No. of Acreage	Valuation	Horses & Mules	Head Cattle	Valuation	Capital Stock Invested	Total Value of Property	Poll Tax	School Tax	Total Amount of Taxes
S											
Smith, Aaron	13 & 14	31	400.00	3 horses		75.00		475.00	1.00	1.18 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.75 Paid Town
" Henry	5	28	1200.00					1200.00		3.00	12.00 Paid
" Nash	7	C	200.00					200.00	1.00	.50	2.00 Paid
Schmidt, M. Mrs.	8, 9 & 10	22	3500.00					3500.00		8.75	35.00 Paid
Stensbury, B.	11	J	600.00	2 horses		75.00	100.00	675.00		1.68 $\frac{1}{4}$	6.75 Paid
Serville, G.	9	26	600.00					300.00		1.75	7.00 Paid '77
Singleton, Kelley	12	28	400.00					400.00	1.00	1.00	4.00 Paid Dec '77
St. Clair, C. H.	Sub 4, 6, 7, 8, 9	38	3920.00	2 horses		80.00		4000.00		10.00	40.00 Paid
Squires, Frank	5	38	600.00					600.00		1.50	6.00 Paid
Shim, Geo. N.	1 & 2	A	500.00					500.00	1.00	1.25	5.00 Paid
Shim, John	4 & 5	A	400.00	Laurence				400.00		1.00	4.00 Paid Laurence
Shim Bros.	6 & 7	A	500.00					500.00		1.25	5.00 Paid
"	6 & 7	B	400.00					400.00		1.00	4.00 Paid Aug '77
Stegitz, Aug.	2	32	200.00	1 male		25.00		225.00		.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.25 Paid Apr '77
Shannon, D.	House 8 on lot	6	250.00					250.00		.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.50 Paid
Saltner, John	6	32	300.00				500.00	800.00	1.00	2.00	8.00 Paid
Shannon, T. J.											
Slyke Van, L. Mrs.	4	36	150.00					150.00		.49 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.50 Paid '77
T											
Train, Henry	7	5	800.00								
" "	1, 2 & 3	26	1200.00						1.00	6.25	25.00
" "	2, 3, 5, 6	36	500.00					2500.00		.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.50 Paid
Toussaint, F.	5	37	250.00					250.00	1.00	.50	2.00 Paid Town
Todd, Scott	3	C	200.00					200.00		.50	2.00 Paid
Terrier, M. Mrs.	6 & 7 Sub	20	200.00	Paid by George Reynolds				200.00			
Todd, Perrine	12	31	150.00	Jos. Todd				150.00		.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.50 Paid

V						
Wallier & Vittman	4	4	1200.00	1200.00	3.00	12.00 Paid
Wallier, Joseph	9	13	300.00	300.00	.75	3.00 Paid
Vittman, A. Est.	Sub 1	6				
	5	7	1000.00	2400.00	6.00	24.00 Paid Sept
Vetret, T. J.	1	28	500.00	500.00	1.25	5.00 Paid
Talsin, John	10	36	300.00	300.00	.75	3.00 Paid
W						
Washington, R.	7 Sub	7	400.00	1 horse	1.00	4.50 Paid Nov '77
Woods, P. Est.	11	5	150.00	50.00		
" " "	7	6	250.00			
" " "	9	34	1500.00			
" " "	7	34	200.00	Mrs. Barrall	78 only	20.50 Paid Dec '77
Wildenstain, J.	1 & 8	34	1000.00	500.00		2.00 Paid
Willis, Robt.	2	C	100.00		1.00	1.00 Paid
Watson, Geo.	5- & 6 & 7	D	800.00		1.00	8.00 Paid
Willis, Mack	11	16	200.00		1.00	2.00 Paid '77
Wough, Lloyd				800.00	left	8.00 absent
Wiel, A				500.00	left	5.00 absent
Wiel & Block						\$1556.00
Lands of Non Residents						
B						
Brashear, W. R.	5	1	300.00			
" " "	1 to 17	10	700.00			
" " "	1 to 14	17	500.00			
" " "	8 to 14	20	300.00			
" " "	2, 11 & 12	22	280.00			
" " "	8 to 14	21	280.00			
" " "	1, 2, 8 & 9	9	1000.00			
Barba, J.	1, 2, 7, 8, 9 & 14	25	4000.00	1, 2, 8, 9 for 1 barrel		
					5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	23.60 Paid
					12.50	50.00 sold to E. B. Hertz

Names of Property Owners	Number of Lots	No. of Square	Valuation	Forces & Mules	Heat Cattle	Valuation	Capital Stock Invested	Total Value of Property	Poll Tax	School Tax	Total Amount of Taxes
Lands of Non Residents											
Beard, Chas.	5	9	300.00					300.00		.75	3.00 Pd.
" N.	3	9	300.00					300.00		.75	3.00 Pd.
" F.	4	9	300.00					300.00		.75	3.00 Pd.
Bloom, B.	12 to 18	5	1500.00					1500.00		3.75	15.00 Paid
C											
Constance, Ed.	1/3 5	1	1500.00					1500.00		3.75	15.00 Paid
D											
Doyle, Ed.	10	6	600.00		Boulder			600.00		1.50	6.00 Wife of F. A. Murphy
Dacoste, F. A.	3 & 4	24	400.00					400.00		1.00	4.00 Paid
Drew, Wm.	5, -6, 12 & 13	34	1200.00					1200.00		3.00	12.00 Paid
Dupont, J.	3	A	300.00		Paid for lot 3 in A			300.00		.75	3.00 Paid
" "	3	B	100.00		3 in B not claimed by J. Dupont			400.00		4.00	4.00
DeLabrousse, P.	8 & 9	36	300.00					300.00		.75	3.00 Paid
G											
Griffiths, M. A.	3 & 4	20	2000.00					2000.00		5.00	20.00 Paid
Creswood, J. J.	3	7	1000.00					1000.00		2.50	10.00
H											
Hart, Robt.	2	34	250.00					250.00		.62 1/2	2.50 Paid

J	8 to 14	15	1000.00	1000.00	2.50	10.00 Paid
Jacobs & Decaire	7	32	400.00			
Jolley, T. B.	10	26	600.00	800.00	2.00	8.00 Paid
" "	2	7	200.00	200.00	.50	2.00 Agent paid
Jenborne, Elienne						
K						
Kapsal, Cha.	2 & 3	4	1000.00	1800.00	4.50	18.00 Paid June '77
L						
Laurence, T.	3, 4, 5, 8	2	120.00			
" "	1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	35	210.00			
" "	8 & 9	35	30.00			
" "	10	36	35.00			
" "	11	37	70.00			
" "	12 & 13	2	50.00			
" "	13 & 14	8	150.00			
" "	3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10	8	100.00			
" "	11, 12, 13 & 14			365.00	1.80%	3.65 Paid
Laurence, T.	1, 3 & 6	C	75.80			
" "	1, 2, 6, 9, 11,	D	180.00			
" "	12, 13, 14	D	20.00			
" "	4	X	300.00			
" "	Sub 10	13	150.00			
" "	17 & 18	4	240.00			
" "	6, 13, 14	12	75.00			
" "	Sub 12	14	280.00			
" "	5, 6, 8, 9, 10,					
" "	12, 13, 14					
" "	2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10,	19	500.00			
" "	11, 12, 13, 14	22	150.00			
" "	3, 4, & 5	30	240.00			
" "	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8,	31	90.00			
" "	9, 10					
" "	8, 9, 11					

Daily, Gentello, & Fowler

Searey, Jas.	4	7	300.00	300.00	.75	3.00 Paid
Schautzner, J.	7	26	300.00	300.00	.75	3.00
T						
Terrier, E. L.	4	16	400.00	400.00	1.00	4.00 Paid Sep. '77
Thibodeaux, F.	2	28	1000.00	1000.00	2.50	10.00 Paid
W						
White, W. R.	10	A	250.00	250.00	.60%	2.50 Paid
Waller, J. F.	1 & 2	24	1000.00	1000.00	2.50	10.00 Paid
" "	3 & 10	39	500.00	500.00	1.25	5.00 Paid
Y						
Young, Mrs. M.	100 acres		5500.00		8.75	35.00 Paid
" "				4 cows 130.00	.60%	1.50 Paid
Mrs. Josephine Day.	2, 3, 4	33	1000.00	1000.00	2.50	10.00
I, William Costello, do solemnly swear and affirm that I have set down in the segment rolls of this year the names of all the taxable persons residing within the Town, and all real estate, and other taxable property situated and being in the Town according to the best of my information, and that I have used all legal means provided to secure the necessary information, and that the said segment roll contains a true statement of the taxable personal estate of each person named in the roll as ascertained by the affidavit of such person or by such other means as were						
In my power, and that I have in all cases where deemed necessary interrogated on oath or affirmation each person named in the roll to be assessed for property in the form and manner provided by ordinance.						
				Wm. Costello		
				Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of July 1875		
					Felix Smith	
					Justice of the Peace, 5th Ward	

Genealogy

DE L'ANJOU A LA LOUISIANE PAR LE VOIE DE L'ACADIE: *The Ancestors of Henry Despanay Broussard (1840-1907) and Eufrida Olivia Bonin (1860-1895)* is an 85-page genealogical book which traces their roots back to Europe and which contains the family group data on more than 115 ancestor couples supplemented by historical sketches when information was available. Another 78 or so couples are identified.

The BROUSSARD line in this compilation originates with a BROSSARD from the Anjou area of France who was among the 50 colonists departing from La Rochelle, France, in 1671 aboard the vessel *L'Oranger*, sent from France by Jean-Baptiste Colbert, Minister of Finance to King Louis XIV. These people were to populate the colony of Acadie. Also among these passengers was a Le Prince, whose descendants figure prominently in this compilation. In Acadie, and later in Louisiana they and their descendants intermarried with descendants of some 60 earlier settler families, including BOUDREAUX, BRAULT, DUGAS, MELANSON, MUIS D'ENTREMONT, RICHARD, THIBODAU, and TRAHAN, as well as descendants of others who arrived after 1671, including BERGERON and D'A-MOURS DE LOUVIERES.

The BONIN line is largely based on ancestors who came to Louisiana directly from France, such as BIENVENU, BONIN, DEVINCE, GOUJON DE GRONDEL, GONSOLIN, HARPIN DE LA GAUTRAIS, LATIL, and TELLIER. This line also has substantial ties with Acadian descendants through intermarriage in Louisiana.

Copies of this compilation may be obtained from Clarence T. Breaux, 219 West Gatehouse Dr., Apt. G, Metairie, LA 70001. The price is \$10.00 per copy, including postage.

THE LAND MANIA is rather on the increase in St. Mary. Speculation in land runs higher at present than at any former period; it has become epidemic and we hardly know where it will end. Floating and squatting have caused a hubbub and conflict of interests. Every man who can afford it is buying script and locating it in the swamps, which a short time ago were considered worthless.

St. Martin — The people of St. Martin on Sunday the 23rd. had a grand celebration in honor of victories in Mexico. They had a procession, a Church Service, and a dinner. The following was one of the regular toasts:

"The Parish of St Martin, by her agricultural industry, she will soon rival her sister Parish, St. Mary.